In the Freedom of the East,
Lies the Peace of the West

Nippon Times

We Fight With Firmness,
We Build With Kindness

No. 15,946 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

SECOND PARLEY ON ASIA STARTS IN MANCHOUKUO

Delegates From Japan and China Attend Convention Opening at Hsinking

TOJO WIRES FELICITATIONS

Prayers Offered for Consummation of War of Greater East Asia

Domei

HSINKING, August 16.—The Second Grand Convention of Japanese, Manchoukuan and Chinese Organizations on the Development of Asia got under way at the Concordia Society Hall here at 8 a.m. today.

Prime Minister Hideki Tojo and the Italian Foreign Minister, Baron Raffaele Guariglia, wired congratulations to the convention.

The Japanese delegation to the convention was led by Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, former Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

The Chinese delegates included Chou Hsueh-chang, vice-chief secretary of the Asiatic League of China, heading a group of representatives of the central general meeting of the league; Chang Tzu-tiao, chief of the political department of the central general meeting of the league, representing the New People's Society of North China.

Manchoukuo was represented by President Chang Ching-hui of the Concordia Society, and Lieutenant-General Mitsuji Miyake, superintendent of the central headquarters of the society.

The officers of the convention and representatives of the Concordia Society also were present.

Umezu Attends

The visitors included General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander of the Kwantung Army and Ambassador to Manchoukuo, Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Kasahara, of the Kwantung Army, Rokuzo Takeba, Director-General of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo State Council of Manchoukuo, Yoshiyuki Hanawa, Secretary of the Embassy in Manchoukuo, Chen Chicheng, Chinese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, Wilhelm Wagner, German Minister to Manchoukuo, Luigi Neyrone, Italian Minister to Manchoukuo, and Major-General Vira Virayodha, Thai Minister to Manchoukuo.

The convention opened with an address by Lieutenant-General Miyake, superintendent of the central headquarters of the Concordia Society.

Those present sang in chorus the Japanese, Manchoukuan, and Chinese national anthems to the accompaniment of the music provided by the youth corps of the Concordia Society. They then offered silent prayers for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia and the recovery of Greater East Asia.

Addresses by President Chang of the Concordia Society and Lieutenant General Miyake followed.

Then congratulatory addresses were made by visitors.

Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo was the first to speak. He was followed by General Umezu, German Minister Wagner and Thai Minister Virayodha.

Congratulatory messages which had been received from Prime Minister Tojo and President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China were read to the assemblage.

This ended the opening ceremony of the convention at 8:50 a.m.

Worship at Shrine

The various delegations to the convention went to pay homage at the National Shrine.

At 9:30 a.m. five men, representing the various delegations, proceeded to the Imperial Palace.

Forty minutes later they called on Premier Chang at the State Council Board. They also made a courtesy call on General Umezu.

The delegations to the convention met in plenary session at 10:30 a.m. The chair was taken by Lieutenant-General Miyake, who was assisted by two men.

Lieutenant-General Miyake briefly explained the procedure to be followed by the delegates in the discussion of matters before them.

The morning session was over with a detailed report at 10:50 a.m. made by Mr. Furumi, of the central headquarters of the Concordia Society, on the condition of the Manchoukuo Empire.

The afternoon session started at 1:30 p.m. The delegates made ar-

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His Majesty Hears Lecture On Iron and Steel Industry

Five Admirals, Back From Foremost Fronts, Are Received in Audience

His Majesty the Emperor graciously received in audience at 9:30 a.m. Monday Admiral Nobutake Kondo, Vice-Admirals Kiyoshi Hara and Moriharu Takeda and Rear-Admirals Saichiro Tomonari and Kazutaka Shiraishi all of whom had distinguished themselves on foremost fronts and recently returned home.

In the presence of Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada and Fleet-Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of Navy General Staff, Admiral Kondo reverently proceeded toward His Imperial Majesty and made detailed reports on front line conditions during his term of office. His Imperial Majesty was pleased to grant the Admiral gracious words of appreciation for his distinguished service.

Vice-Admiral Hara then made war reports to the Sovereign. His Imperial Majesty was then pleased to grant an audience to Vice-Admiral Takeda and Rear-Admirals Tomonari and Shiraishi.

Admiral Kondo and Vice-Admiral Hara then proceeded to the Inner Hall to be received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress.

The honored Navy officers were then treated with sake at the Southern Ante-Chamber.

It is respectfully learned in this connection that His Imperial Majesty was pleased to grant sets of lacquer cups bearing Imperial crest and gifts of money respectively to Admiral Kondo and Vice-Admiral Hara and sets of lacquer cups bearing Imperial crest to Rear-Admirals Tomonari and Shiraishi in appreciation of meritorious services they had rendered to the State.

Admiral Toyoda Makes Report on Prevailing Conditions at Imperial Palace

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to listen to a lecture on the "Iron and Steel Industry" delivered by Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, president of the Japan Iron and Steel Works, at the Imperial Palace Monday.

Evincing profound interest in the heavy industry of warring Japan, His Imperial Majesty Monday summoned the former Commerce and Industry Minister to the antechamber of the Imperial Palace and with Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Privy Seal, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, and General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp, in attendance heard Admiral Toyoda discuss the question so vital to war production.

Retiring from the Imperial presence, the admiral-industrialist said:

"Honored by His Imperial Majesty's command to lecture on the iron and steel industry with which I have acquired more or less experience, I waited upon His Imperial Majesty at the Palace and gave a detailed account of the industry.

"His Imperial Majesty posed gracious questions regarding the prevailing conditions and I was deeply moved by His august solicitude, which not only came as a great honor to my humble person but to all those subjects of His Imperial Majesty who are engaged in the iron and steel industry.

"We have thus been strengthened in our resolve to dedicate ourselves to the cause of increased production so that we may return if only a fraction of His Imperial Majesty's boundless benevolence."

KURIHARA STRESSES HIGHER PRODUCTION

Speaks at Uchihara Institute On U.S. Oppression and Cause of War

In his two-hour speech delivered on Sunday at the Uchihara Agricultural Institute, Ibaraki Prefecture, Captain Etsuzo Kurihara, sectional chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, stressed the urgent need of increasing production after outlining American economic oppression of Japan prior to the outbreak of the current war.

Observing the sanguinary battles raging in the Pacific, Captain Kurihara said the current war is a war of attrition, and stressed that the success or failure in the productivity activities on the home front will determine the war situation on the battle front.

Captain Kurihara's speech entitled, "The War of Greater East Asia and the Imperial Navy," follows:

Forced Upon Japan

"Primarily, the War of Greater East Asia is a war forced upon this country by the United States and Britain. America's challenge with its economic weapons was the direct cause of the current war.

"In other words, by refusing to sell scrap iron, machine tools, oils and others to this country all of which the United States enjoyed a surplus the enemy tried to strangle this country economically.

"It was clear and evident that Japan would be forced to self-destruction if she should fail to acquire these vital materials. Although the United States might have profited through the peaceful commercial trading with this country, yet the enemy country of America enforced an export embargo and froze Japanese assets which meant virtual severance of economic relations with this country.

"Thus there is no doubt that the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia is attributable to the deep-rooted American ambition of world domination as well as to the unilateral challenge of America against this country.

"Accordingly, the current war may be termed luxurious for Americans, but to this country it is a war in which Japan has staked her national destiny.

"Depending upon her vast economic strength, America challenged and Japan accepted with its armed force. With the Pearl Harbor debacle as a turning point, the United States embarked on the strengthening of its economic system and productivity capacity as its last resort in the current war. America also did not forget to establish its war-

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VISIT BY CHURCHILL TO CHIANG RUMORED

News Causes Violent Repercussions in Chungking—Strategy Unification Said Aim

Domei

CANTON, August 16.—Violent repercussions were caused in Chungking by the dubious news that Prime Minister Churchill will visit Moscow and Chungking as a climax to a series of conferences with President Roosevelt in Quebec.

Churchill's proposed visits are said to be for the consolidation of unity in the strategies of the anti-Axis nations. However, the materialization of the visits is extremely doubtful, no official announcement having as yet been made.

With the nature of the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences still vague, the rumors can be only regarded as anti-Axis propaganda feigning that agreements have been reached in the parleys to strengthen the anti-Axis arms in the Middle East and East Asia.

If the rumors of the visits should prove true, they would only endorse the fact that Chungking is in an inresurrective plight, and moreover, that the anti-Axis camp has degenerated to a point where it has to rely on this feeble source for resurrection from the dilemma in East Asia and the Pacific.

Foe to Unify Command

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—The unification of the command of anti-Axis forces in battle zones all over the world will be the principal matter of discussion at the coming anti-Axis talks at Quebec, according to a Reuter dispatch.

In this connection the American and British Governments want to divide the battle area of the world into two, European and East Asiatic, each under a supreme commander. There are two plans under consideration for the supreme commander in the European battle zone.

One would enlarge the area where General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander of the anti-Axis forces in North Africa, is in command, to embrace the European battle zone and put it under him. The other plan would give the command in the European battle zone either to Lieutenant-General Harold Alexander, Vice-Commander of the anti-Axis forces in North Africa or to General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander of the British Eighth Army. It is understood that Lieutenant-General Alexander will probably be made supreme commander in the East Asiatic battle area if he fails to get the command in the European battle zone.

JAPAN'S MOVES IN E. ASIA UPSET OFFICIALS IN U.S.

Series of Diplomatic Victories, Rapid Reconstruction Confuse Washington

PUBLIC CRITICIZES POLICIES

America Beginning to Realize Pacific War Cannot Be Won By Military Means Alone

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, August 14.—Washington authorities are apparently upset by Japan's successive political offensives in East Asia and simultaneous rapid reconstruction, though they are trying hard to feign indifference toward the political developments in this part of the world

President Roosevelt, in his broadcast toward the Philippines delivered on the eve of the 45th anniversary of the annexation of the Philippines by the United States, Thursday last, issued another promissory note which would remain unredeemed, declaring that the United States Congress was preparing for the independence of the Philippines, which, he said, would be realized shortly. This furnishes a clear proof of the confused psychology of the American leaders.

Obviously, the United States has been dealt big blows by a series of Japan's political offensives in East Asia such as the relinquishment of extraterritoriality and retrocession of concessions in China, renewed pledge of the Philippines' independence, Burma's attainment of freedom and all-out support to the Indian independence movement under the command of Subhas C. Bose, all of which have been steadily realized before America's general Pacific offensive has even been started.

U.S. Public Critical

Under such circumstances, American public opinion is now raising severe criticisms against the political blunders committed by the United States in East Asia. Americans are positively insisting upon the commencement of forceful political activities which would squarely counter Japan's political and diplomatic offensives. They declare, "Political activities must be bolstered in East Asia as in Europe, for without political offensives, the United States will lose the Pacific War."

American newspapers and magazines are playing up these voices of the public, simultaneously trying to play down Japan's political successes as much as possible.

To cite an example, a recent issue of the weekly pamphlet, "Foreign Policy Bulletin" published in New York by the Foreign Policy Association stated as follows:

"America and Britain must impede Japan's policy of weakening Chungking's will of resistance. As the first step, America and Britain early this year concluded a treaty with the Chungking regime for the abandonment of their extraterritorial rights. Secondly, the dissolution of the Comintern is supposed to have strengthened Chungking. Thirdly, the bill for repealing the Chinese Exclusion Act, which was recently presented to Congress, will have far-reaching psychological effects upon the Chungking regime, although the number of Chinese immigrants permitted for entry may be about 100 a year."

America's Worry Apparent

This editorial apparently indicates America's worry and consternation over Japan's diplomatic victory. While America is idly looking on the prevailing international situation, Japan is exerting its utmost to consolidate its political, economic and military positions in Greater East

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ARMY SMASHES ENEMY FORCES IN S. SHANTUNG

Leaders of 114th Division Wiped Out to Last Man On August 11

COMMUNIST ELEMENTS HIT

Japanese and Mongolian Units Annihilate Peace Disturbers in Mengchiang

Domei

TSINAN, August 16.—The leaders of the enemy 114th division have been wiped out almost to the last man, it is now revealed.

It is recalled that in the annihilation operations carried out toward the end of July against the Yu Hsueh-chung led 111th and 114th divisions along the eastern and western shores of the Pishan Lake in southern Shantung Province the Japanese Forces scored notable results.

Since about July 30, the Takahashi, Tsuchida, Sato, Shimizu, and Otsubo punitive units had moved solidly against the enemy and had been smashing the enemy at every point. Because the Japanese advance was so rapid the enemy did not have time to organize its remnants and its command degenerated into complete chaos. Hwang Teh-hsing commander of the 114th division, Major-General Wang, of the same division, and the other leaders of the division fled into the hilly district with only about 30 of their men and were wandering about desperately.

Early on August 11, they were discovered by a Japanese punitive unit and pursued into the mountains 20 kilometers northwest of Tunghsien. There, Division Commander Hwang, Major-General Wang, and other leaders met death, and Major-General Kao Jen-chiu, chief of the enemy's Shantung peace station, barely managed to get away wounded critically in the head and carried by two or three of his men. With that the leaders of the 114th division were wiped out almost to the last man along the shores of the Pishan Lake.

Communists Wiped Out

Domei

KALGAN, August 16.—Driving against Chungking and Chinese Communist elements in Mengchiang Japanese units from late June through July smashed and wiped out these elements which were operating furtively to disturb the peace In these drives were crushed the forces of Fu Tso-yi and the Chinese Communists of the 12th Northwest army district, the first army district in south Mengchiang in Tatung Province, and the northern border army district.

From the end of June through July the Yellow river overflowed into the districts in its upper reaches, the Wuyuan district and the area along the south bank of the river apparently having been inundated severely. Because of this condition the Fu Tso-yi forces had their supply lines cut off, and a few front line units were beginning to move furtively against the Western Temporary Administration District in an attempt to get food. These attempts, however, were each time smashed, and the enemy's plans frustrated.

The Chinese Communists were driven into a critical state by the continuous Japanese operations against them and for the economic blockade set up. Becoming desperate they had been filtering into the Japanese lines to carry out insidious propaganda against the peasants and was about to become more active when the Japanese Forces in co-operation with patrol units of the Mongolian Government moved ahead

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U.S. Rapidly Becoming Women's Country With Big Increase in Female Population

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 14.—The increase of female population over the male in the United States was taken up recently in a statement issued by Frank Wilson of the Statistics Bureau of the Department of Commerce, according to reports reaching here from New York.

"The number of women in the United States will exceed that of men within this year. The long years of America's existence as a 'man's country' will be brought to an end. Leaving aside the number of men killed in war, the transformation of America from a 'youths' nation' to that of a 'nation of the aged' will take place this year. By a nation of youth is meant a nation where the male population exceeds that of female.

"In the United States the birth rate is 100 females to 106 males, but as the death rate among men is greater there are more women than men when advanced age is reached. The increase in the number of women exceeds that of men by 100,000 annually. These women with less chance of marriage will most likely gradually fill new roles in the productive field."

OUR NAVY PLANES BOMB 2 AIR BASES OF ENEMY IN NORTHERN AUSTRALIA

U.S. Again Announces Only Part Of Losses Suffered by Its Navy

Navy Department Claims Six Minor Warships Lost In Recent Engagements in Pacific, Mediterranean and Atlantic Waters

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 15.—Adhering to their usual policy of disclosing only mere portions of their losses, the United States Navy Department announced today that only six minor warships were lost in recent naval engagements in Mediterranean, Atlantic and Pacific waters, it is learned from a report from Washington.

The announcement in brief may be summarized as follows:

Pacific Ocean

The submarine Pickerel (1,330 tons) is regarded as lost since it has not returned on schedule from patrol duties.

Submarine chaser P-498 exploded underwater on June 4.

Submarine salvage ship Raid (950 tons) exploded underwater on June 29.

Mine-sweeper Sentinel (600 tons) was sunk off the Sicilian coast during the landing operations of the anti-Axis forces on July 11.

Destroyer Maddocks (1,060 tons) was sunk by an Axis plane off the Sicilian coast on July 20.

Atlantic Ocean

Gunboat Plymouth (2,265 tons) was sunk as the result of a torpedo-hit off the coast of North Carolina on August 5.

INTEREST IN PACIFIC INTENSE IN AMERICA

Various Ideas and Theories Being Put Forward on War Prosecution Against Japan

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, August 15.—In spite of informed opinion that the European First Principle will not be altered at the present Anglo-American conference, it is a fact that in America interest in the war in the Pacific continues to be intense with various factions advocating heatedly their ideas for moving effectively against Japan.

The Europe First Principle is one which has been maintained by America and Britain as their fundamental policy of strategy since the Casablanca conference. It is expected that in the present conference they will study and discuss further counter-offensive operations in both Europe and the Pacific as these have been planned and prepared for, but informed opinion holds that the Europe First Principle will not be changed and that America and Britain will continue to pour their power into Europe in an attempt to first down Germany. In spite of that however, America's interest in the war in the Pacific remains intense with various theories and ideas continuing to pop up in rapid succession. Among these ideas and theories the chief are the following:

Theories Enumerated

The first holds that the best foothold from which to attack Japan Proper and its advance points are the Aleutian Islands. The second is the traditional one of advocating that it will be best to move westward from Hawaii, from island to island making use of both the army and the navy, to Wake, Guam and thence to Japan Proper. The third advocates the stepping stone strategy in the South Pacific; to advance along Japan's set advanced positions in the South Pacific.

The last idea is at the present being put into effect by America, but as long as the war in Europe continues there is a limit to the power America can throw in there. America is prevented from carrying out the second strategy because it has had to scatter its strength in the Pacific due to political considerations and because it lacks enough air and sea power. Such a frontal, full-scale method it can not take up.

Hanson Baldwin, military commentator of the New York Times recently stated, "When American fighting strength is increased America will aim directly at Japan's heart. Such traditional operations will replace the present subsidiary-like operations which, in moving against Attu and the little islands in the South Pacific, have only the effect of cutting off bit by bit the legs of an octopus."

The United States itself knows that if its armed strength increases Japan's armed strength will also be increased so that no such large-scale and daring campaign can be launch-

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SECOND MEET TODAY OF REGIONAL CHIEFS

Councils' Presidents Will Discuss Measures to Bolster Local Administration

The second conference of the presidents of the Nine Regional Administrative Councils will be convened at 1 p.m. today at the Prime Minister's official residence, with the attendance of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, all other Cabinet Ministers and the nine Councils' presidents including Shigeo Odachi, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis and concurrently President of the Kanto Regional Administrative Council.

The assembly is expected to confer on concrete measures for the renovation of local administration on the basis of the results attained through the conferences of respective Councils which were convened around the beginning of this month.

Salient subjects to be submitted to the parley are the plans which the respective Regional Councils want to be realized by the Government and those demanding the sanction of the central authorities.

Most of these measures to be brought up for deliberation and sanction, it is learned, pertain to the increased production of foodstuffs, production expansion of priority industries and the bolstering of transportation capacity.

It is further learned that a meeting of councilors of the Nine Councils will be held tomorrow to deliberate on detailed items of these measures to be brought up today at the Presidents' assembly.

Noteworthy plans and problems to be submitted by the respective Councils are as follows:

HOKKAIDO REGION

1) Establishment of a self-sufficient sphere covering Hokkaido and Karafuto.

2) Bolstering of transportation and communication between Hokkaido and Karafuto.

3) Matters pertaining to the control of marine products and to labor for forestry.

TOHOKU REGION

1) Smoother distribution of drain-pipes.

2) Defrayment of the second reserve budget for irrigation facilities.

3) Inauguration of Government truck service for the transportation of mineral resources and materials for increased agricultural production.

KANTO REGION

1) Efficient utilization of material resources and manpower for the defense of Tokyo Metropolis.

2) Increase in foodstuffs for securing the livelihood of the 8,000,000 citizens of the Metropolis.

TOKAI REGION

1) Government's positive support for drain-pipe industry.

2) Anti-air raid measures.

3) Measures pertaining to electricity.

HOKURIKU REGION

1) Electrification of agriculture

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Brooks Creek and Bachelor, South of Port Darwin, Hit Hard

RAIDS ON AUGUST 13

War in Southwestern Pacific Taking Form of a Death Struggle for Points

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, August 16.—Air Units of the Japanese Navy from dusk to midnight on August 13 carried out four raids on Brooks Creek and Bachelor, 30 miles distant, in Northern Australia. The Japanese planes bombed the airfields there blasting the subsidiary runways and runways, and demolishing and burning down military establishments at 13 points. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

It is recalled that the Japanese Navy's air arm hit Brooks Creek, the enemy's base of operations 70 miles southeast of Port Darwin, for the first time on June 30, and for the second on July 6, both raids proving greatly effective. These raids, including the latest, show that the Japanese air units are hitting hard the enemy's first line operational base areas.

Port Darwin Bombed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 15.—The Anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced on August 14 that Japanese Air Units had carried out a bombing attack on Port Darwin, Australia, on the night of August 13, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

Death Struggle Going On

The war in the Southwestern Pacific just now is taking the form of a death struggle to secure as many "points" as possible in contrast to the continental war in which as many lines as possible must be captured, says a Mainichi correspondent writing from a certain base in the South Pacific.

The present stage of the Japanese-American conflict which may be regarded as a war of attrition to secure airpower while advancing from one island base to another has three peculiarities, according to the same writer. They are that (1) both sides are struggling desperately to wrest as many points as possible; (2) Japan's superiority in field medicine is proving a determining factor and (3) it is a war of attrition

Unlike a continental war in which the occupation of lines is absolutely important, an oceanic war is a struggle in which points are all-important, for the innumerable islands that lie scattered over the vast watery area are unsinkable aircraft-carriers that dot the seas in and out of the enemy ring of outer fortifications. The island bases on both sides are within the flying radius of each other's air force, so that Japanese and American airmen are engaged day and night in desperate attempts to secure airpower as quickly as possible.

The enemy have steadily increased their air strengths in northern Australia and New Guinea and are waiting for opportunities to recapture the Japanese-occupied southern regions by way of obtaining bases for an all-out offensive on Japan Proper. The air strengths of Japan and America in New Guinea at present are evenly matched and each is seeking to deal a crushing blow to the other, for it is said that those who control New Guinea control Australia. The distance between Cape York, the northernmost tip of Australia, and New Guinea is only 100 nautical miles. If airpower over this route is secured by Japan, Port Darwin, the main enemy base, would at once forfeit its strategic value and the fate of Australia would be sealed. If for no other reason, therefore, the struggle for the mastery of the air over New Guinea is expectedly to be visibly intensified.

In the meantime, malaria and other tropical diseases present a big problem in the warfare in the Southwestern Pacific Front. Japan

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INTEREST IN PACIFIC INTENSE IN AMERICA

(Continued from Page 1)

ed so long as a major campaign is being conducted in Europe. Many Americans, to be sure, are advocating a determined push on the Aleutians in order to approach Japan as far as possible but many American experts are agreed that the unfavorable weather and terrain conditions, coupled with the fact that the distances between the Aleutians and the main military bases of the United States are too great to make any offensive on Japan via the Aleutians.

The Attu campaign which the Americans carried out at such a disproportionate sacrifice was undertaken merely in order to drive the Japanese out of the North Pacific so as to reduce the Japanese menace on the American mainland. There is not one responsible American strategist who has declared that the Attu campaign was intended as part of an offensive on Japan Proper. The United States well knows that an Aleutian campaign would prove effective only if the Soviet Union should fight against Japan on the American side. The Neutrality Treaty binding Japan and the Soviet Union, however, is certainly not of a nature to be affected by the evil machinations of the United States. In this sense, the Americans can expect little from their Aleutian campaign.

On the other hand, the Japanese Air Force in this area now enjoys the greatest strength it has so far amassed while the land forces are both qualitatively and quantitatively quite formidable, as Hanson Baldwin and other American military commentators have pointed out.

General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the South Pacific, is reported to have met Admiral William Halsey, commander-in-chief of the United States Fleet in the South Pacific, at a certain place in Australia.

It is to be imagined that as a result of this consultation the American counter-offensive in the South Pacific will be intensified. Not even MacArthur himself, however, is likely to believe that such an intensified campaign would so easily succeed. Before the Americans can make any effective inroads on Japanese bases they must first capture the outer ring of fortifications around those bases. American military experts themselves are taking cognizance of the fact that such a campaign would be long-drawn and involve tremendous sacrifices.

NEW CANADIAN BOMBERS ARRIVE IN BRITISH ISLES

'Mosquitoes' Cross Atlantic—Planes Said To Be Fastest Of Their Type

Domei

LISBON, August 15.—Canadian made bombers of "extremely high showings" crossed the Atlantic and have reached London, the British Government announced today, says a report from the British capital.

The specifications of the bomber, called the Mosquito, are as follows:

1. It is the fastest plane of its type, the fuselage constructed entirely of wood.
2. The frame of the plane can be easily assembled, its structure being extremely simplified.
3. The simplified landing gears require no complicated parts or appliances.
4. The radiator is so designed and constructed as to regulate the temperature of the interior.
5. The use of metallic parts and equipment has been limited to the minimum.
6. Armed with four machine-guns.

Our Navy Planes Bomb 2 Air Bases of Enemy

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can rest assured in this respect, however, inasmuch as 90 per cent of the world's total output of quinine is in our hands.

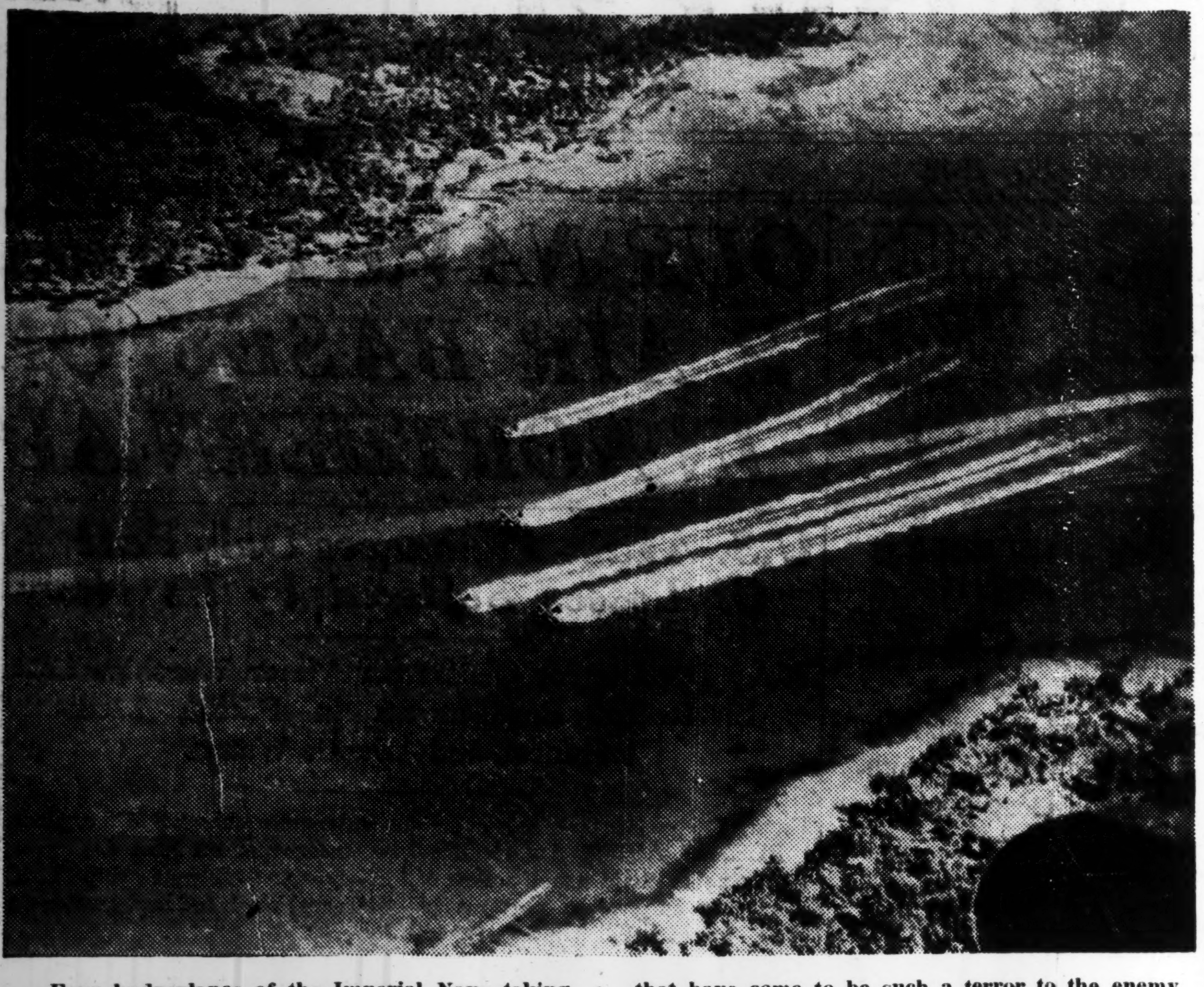
Attention must be attached to the fact that this war is a big war of attrition. Quality, however superb, has its natural limit. In the light of this fact, the demand is made on the production front behind the line for a rapid increase in war supplies.

No matter how generously the Heaven's support may be granted to Japan, one cannot compete against a thousand. Recently, it is noted, the enemy have been employing efficient air arms such as new Spitfires and E and F types of Boeing B-17 bombers.

Tsai Sees Shigemitsu

Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu Monday morning and talked on various affairs for about 30 minutes.

Graceful Take Off



Four hydroplanes of the Imperial Navy taking off on another of their expeditions of destruction that have come to be such a terror to the enemy all over the vast expanse of the Pacific.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Second Parley On Asia Starts In Manchoukuo

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rangements for their division into committees.

Then they decided on the resolutions of thanks to the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy and the Manchoukuo and Chinese Governments, which were to be passed by the convention in a later session.

The first-day session of the historic convention was over at 6 p.m.

Tojo's Message

Prime Minister Tojo's message follows:

"I take the occasion of the Second Japanese-Manchoukuo-Chinese Asiatic Convention to express my resolution to strengthen the unity of Greater East Asia, work together for the smashing of America and Britain, our common sworn enemies, and forge ahead with the work of constructing Greater East Asia grounded on morality, and likewise to pray here that the convention will be a success."

The Italian Foreign Minister's message was as follows:

"I pray to the president of the Asiatic Convention that the people of the Manchoukuo Empire and all Asiatic peoples will be happy. I likewise have an earnest hope, which I express to the president, that work on the new order of East Asia will be brought to a completion."

JAPAN-THAILAND PACT SET

Agreement on State Addition Passed By Thai Legislature

Domei

BANGKOK, August 15.—The draft of a Japan-Thailand pact relative to the addition of four Malai states and two Shan states to Thai territory was passed as drafted by the Thai Legislature.

The draft was introduced to the Thai Assembly by the Thai Government last Thursday, and the discussions and final ratification were executed in the presence of His Highness Prince Varnvaidiakara Varavarn, Premier Field-Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram and the Ministers of the State Council at a secret session.

SOONG CHANGES MIND, RETURNS TO AMERICA

Gives Up Plan of Returning Home From Britain With Brewing of F.D.R.-Churchill Meet

Domei

CANTON, August 16.—Gloomed by his fruitless stay in the British Isles, Chungking Foreign Minister Dr. T. V. Soong decided to return to Chungking, but with the sudden brewing of the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences, Soong "about-faced" and again returned to the United States on Thursday, it is reported from Chungking.

The progress of the futile negotiations made by Soong during his stay in the British Isles was as follows:

"Upon the invitation of the British Government, Dr. T. V. Soong went to Britain, and during the past several weeks, held numerous unofficial conferences with Prime Minister Churchill and British military leaders.

"During his stay there, the Pacific Military Conference was held under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Churchill at which the war situation in East Asia was touched upon, and numerous views exchanged and a satisfactory agreement reached."

It had been rumored that the purpose of Soong's visit to the British Isles was to secure military aid from the British Government, However, although the Chungking announcement claimed that a satisfactory accord was reached, there have been no reports vouching that aid has been gained.

KHARKOV FIGHT SEVERE

German Defense Units Stage Counter-Thrust

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 15.—The Soviet forces have penetrated the city limits of Kharkov and furious street fightings are being waged between the German defense units and the Red forces in the north and northeastern portion of the city, a United Press dispatch from Moscow reports.

The German defense units are gradually strengthening their counter-offensive with powerful and fresh reinforcements.

Army Smashes Enemy Forces In S. Shantung

(Continued From Page 1)

of the enemy and bore down on them.

In these operations the following results were gained:

Number of enemy troops fought against—8,846 (6,258 Communists).

Enemy facilities, barracks, etc., destroyed—30.

Bodies left on the field—439 (363 Communists).

Captured—98 (91 Communists).

Rifles taken—143.

Rifle ammunition taken—3,769 rounds.

Revolvers taken—19.

Hand-grenades taken—257.

Enemy soldiers giving themselves up—30 (Communists).

Soviet Officers for Britain

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 14.—Several Soviet military officers will shortly visit Britain, according to London reports. The purpose of the visit is said to be "for negotiations on important matters."

KURIHARA STRESSES HIGHER PRODUCTION

(Continued from Page 1)

time structure in all other fields of activity.

"Needless to say, Japan is determined to fight with economic and productivity capacity in addition to armed forces against America which is counting solely on economic and productivity strength. In preparation for the possible outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia, Japan left no stone unturned in the field of productivity expansion.

Must Up Production

"However, when the war becomes a protracted one accompanying vast attrition, it becomes necessary to fight while continuing productivity expansion and continuing production while fighting. It is for this reason that the urgent necessity of increased production is stressed.

"Offensive and defensive battles now raging in the Pacific are warfare of attrition against lengthy routes of supplies in the seas. Thus, in this sense, it may be said that battles are being fought not only on the front lines but also to destroy the commissary lines of the enemy extending to the rear.

"Needless to say, the outcome of the battles for supply has grave influence on the war situation on the whole front. Accordingly, it is vital to secure the safety of commissary lines in the sea. For this purpose vast shipping and proper kinds of vessels are needed, also the mastery of the sea for their protection.

"For the security of the command of the sea, mastery of the air must be secured first of all.

"This country is now exerting efforts for increased shipping not only for the increase of transportation capacity, but also for winning the war for supply of war materials to the fronts.

"All efforts being exerted for the increase of land transportation capacity and for the attainment of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, efforts are also directed to win the war of supply.

"It is easy to imagine that increased weapons and ammunition sent to the front will consequently strengthen the fighting power, and have much influence on the war situation.

"Thus viewed, every grain of rice you are producing is serving to strengthen the fighting strength of our officers and men on the front.

"Japan has established the advantageous strategic positions along the key points of Greater East Asia. By further strengthening our strategic positions and making complete our commissary lines so that our fighting services may display their full might on all fronts, Japan is certain to win the current War of Greater East Asia."

NAGOYA PLAYERS LOSE; KYOJIN NINE LEADING

Local Players Working Hard to Capture Pro-Baseball Championship Again

Standings

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.
Kyojin	18	8	0	.692
Nagoya	14	7	4	.667
Asahi	13	10	3	.565
Seitetsu	14	12	2	.540
Yamato	12	13	3	.480
Hanshin	10	11	4	.476
Nankai	9	19	0	.322
Hankyu	8	18	2	.308

For the first time in four weeks the Nagoya nine lost its grip on first place as the weekend saw some shuffling in the Nippon Professional Baseball League standings. The hard-hitting Tokyo Kyojins spurted to the front with a three game winning streak as the Nagoya nine was losing a game.

In the lower bracket the surprise of the week was the emergence of the lowly Nankai club from the cellar position. Lost in last place for several weeks the Nankai boys final put together a drive to rest a game ahead of Hankyu, the new cellar champions. Asahi and Seitetsu are still fighting for third and fourth spots followed by Yamato and Hanshin.

Up till now the summer season has featured the surprisingly strong play of the Nagoya nine. Jumping to the lead from the start, the Nagoya boys have been a fighting club pounding out enough victories to maintain a slim but firm hold on first place. In addition they have turned back the threat of the local Kyojins three times and have shown no signs of cracking. However, over the weekend the Kyojins were slashing out three victories while Nagoya lost one of its three encounters.

It now appears that the local Kyojins have finally hit their stride and are seriously driving for their sixth straight championship. Form now on there should be a bitter struggle for top position with many fans still looking to the Nagoya boys to offer the Kyojins its stiffest opposition.

Games will be resumed this weekend at both the Korakuen stadium and the Nishinomiya stadium, near Osaka.

East Asia War Bonds

The Government on Monday issued Greater East Asia War bonds totalling ¥700,000,000 underwritten by the Bank of Japan and Deposits Bureau of the Finance Ministry. The new bonds, like others of the same kind, bear an annual interest rate of 3.5 per cent.

Second Meet Today Of Regional Chiefs

(Continued from Page 1)

to counter the shortage in oil for agricultural machines.

KINKI REGION

1) Utilization of the Yodo River for irrigation purposes.

2) Bolstering of shipbuilding.

CHUGOKU REGION

1) Expansion of transportation capacity by improving railway and highway services and coastal maritime transportation.

2) Increased production of foodstuffs.

3) Bolstering of vital industries.

SHIKOKU REGION

1) Establishment of a self-sufficient sphere in the island and smooth interchange of foodstuffs among the four prefectures.

2) Increased production of wooden ships.

3) Cooperation with the Chugoku and Kinki regions in maritime transportation in the Inland Sea of Seto.

KYUSHU REGION

1) Measures for increased production of foodstuffs.

2) Matters pertaining to labor.

Court Ranks Promoted

Welfare Minister Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi had his Court Rank promoted to the Senior Grade of the Third Court Rank on Monday. Many other civil officials and military officers also had their respective Court Ranks promoted the same day.

MALAI, SUMATRA VISITORS CALL ON WAR MINISTRY

Also Hear Lectures at Society For International Cultural Relations

The two inspection groups from Malai and Sumatra accompanied by a secretary of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry called on Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, Monday. Then they visited the Navy Ministry. They also called on Greater East Asiatic Affairs Vice-Minister Kumaichi Yamamoto.

They visited the Society for International Cultural Relations and there they listened to lectures of Dr. Tetsuji Kata and Mr. Jin Abe. War Vice-Minister Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga sponsored a dinner for them at the War Minister's official residence.

Japan's Moves In E. Asia Upset Officials in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

Asia beyond dispute. In the meantime, America will have to recognize that the Pacific War cannot be won by mere military warfare. In spite of this, America is waging war at tremendous sacrifices.

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ASIA MUST LEARN FROM OWN HISTORY

Sumatra Sinbun Says All Asiatics Must Fight With Japan For Regaining Freedom

That Japan is the only country in Asia which has ever enjoyed freedom; that it is also the only Asiatic nation which is the equal of any Western Power; and that being a member of the great family of Asiatic nations, she also feels the disgrace that was of the other Asiatic peoples as a result of their colonization by the West and thus she is conscious that to uplift the Asiatics the power of the Anglo-Saxons must be driven away—thus comments the Sumatra Sinbun editorially in its issue of July 30.

The editorial follows:

Japan is the only Asiatic nation which ranks equal with the West, and it has enjoyed freedom for 2,603 years. The rest of the Asiatic peoples, 900 million in number, were not free before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, but were under the power of the Dutch, British and Americans who treated them as slaves that could be bought and sold.

Japan feels—and this feeling is right and justified—that she and the other Asiatic nations belong to one great family of the same blood and origin. The disgrace received by the Asiatic colonial nations from the Western Powers is therefore also felt by Japan.

Peaceful Means Useless

Japan saw that the riches of East Asia and the energy of the inhabitants were squeezed by the Western nations and carried away to their own lands so that nothing was left to the colonial peoples themselves. Japan realized that to uplift the Asiatic nations and improve their economic position, peaceful means, such as through conferences, were of no avail and that it was possible only by war. Japan was also conscious that should she not drive away now the power of the Anglo-Saxons, conflicts would arise sooner or later.

There is not a single Asian nation that does not have a desire to be "equal" with the West. Japan has kept this desire since 80 years ago. Not only did this desire arise in the Japanese nation, but Japan also had and has the ability to be an independent country in all respects.

Japan's first step was to unite all her people, and the second was to attain progress by studying the secret of the intellectual strength of the Western people in all branches. Japan has now attained a high position, and furthermore, the Japanese people have long possessed a fine spirit. They have utilized their mental power, will and soul for the achievement of victory in their struggle against the Anglo-Saxons.

Our land is situated neither in Europe nor in America, but in Asia, and nature has decided and formed us into one nation, i.e. the Asian nation like the Japanese.

When Anglo-Americans say that America is for the Americans and Europe for the Europeans, have we, the Asian people, not also the right to say that Asia is for the Asians? When we refer to history, it is evident that the history of the culture of the Asiatics is much older than that of the European nations.

Asiatic History Brilliant

Before the Europeans came to our land, we had also a brilliant period in history. Think of the history of the Sri Widjaja and Madjapait kingdoms.

The slogan "Back to the East" does, therefore, not mean returning to an insignificant period, but aims at preventing us from becoming slaves or blind followers of European civilizations as if the Asian peoples have no culture and as if only Western civilization is significant in the history of the world. Should there be any who think continuously that the West is superior to the East in all respects, such an opinion or judgment is contrary to reality. Western historians are not just and are not able to observe beyond the fence of their Westernism.

From history we learn that it is lack of unity that caused the Indonesian people to become a prey of the Dutch, British and the United States. Our kings never united themselves, and the peoples of Indonesia were often against one another, so that the Western people could easily gain influence over the lives of the people in order to crush their spirit to struggle and to gain freedom. The policy of Dutch colonization was to always let conflicts exist, and wherever possible they deepened and widened that "chasing of discord."

It is worthwhile at present to get a comparison and to take a lesson from our own history and that of the Japanese people, and it is our duty to be active and to struggle together as one body with Japan for the achievement of the freedom of Asia.

Spanish Army Maneuvers

MADRID.—This year's Spanish army maneuvers in the region of Paracuelios de Jarama showed that the mechanization of the army had made considerable progress since last year.

SUNSET OVER MANILA BAY

Magnificent View, Symbolical of New Philippines, Described by Correspondent; People of Manila Nightly Watch Changing Scene Over Harbor

By KANEMITSU TATEISHI

Domei

MANILA.—It becomes a strange ritual just watching the sun go down. Because sunset over Manila Bay is usually a memorable, indescribable fantasy. It has all the phenomena of celestial magnificance embracing Mother Nature's handicraft. Is it any wonder then that Manilans proudly tell you there is no other sunset in the world like the one over Manila Bay?

It becomes a habit with Manila's multiple populace, every evening between five and seven o'clock, to throng the rolling greens of the Luneta and the palm-tree lined Heiwa Boulevard (Boulevard of Peace), just to watch the sun set. Rays of festival colors glower across the western heaven as the clouds hanging over the mountains of Cavite and Bataan change with the passing of every minute until darkness suddenly sweeps across the New Philippines.

Gay Children Play

But the transformation is ever-so gradual. Gay children play on the Luneta while the warm tide of Manila Bay splashes leisurely against the boulevard wall. Young and old, lovers and friends stroll along the boulevard or sit on the concrete breakwater in the shadow of eventide. Automobiles purr along the drive. Ricksha-like tricycles and carromatas (Philippine horse and buggy) roll by. For Manila's sunset is of sublime beauty.

At times there in a sudden flash of lightning followed by a deep, distant rumble of thunder in the clouded heavens above.

A cool tropical breeze wends its way across the bay. It is a most welcomed breeze after spending the day in unpleasant heat and perspiration.

Mt. Mariveles seems within reach while the range of mountains beyond Cavite loom like a silhouette of a woman lying on her back face to the sky, her long profuse hair flowing toward Corregidor, her feet at Taal volcano and her hands folded across her abdomen.

As the New Philippines Constabulary band plays the ever popular Nippon Naval March, Mother Nature's busy magic wand sweeps across the sky, leaving in its wake a fascinating brilliance which amazes and causes awe and admiration among the audience.

While darkening shadows lengthen across Manila, ghostgalleons and ships once again ride the rouged waves of Manila, only to meet destruction with a single swish of Father Time's scythe. The fireworks of 1942 which played havoc on Corregidor, sparkle with memory in the setting sun. Yes, time has changed history but Manila's sunsets remain the same.

There are many tales told as to the whys and wherefors of Manila's sunsets. But this one seems to be the most popular with the islanders.

Many long years ago, when the universe was still in the making, the Sun God's beautiful wife became tired of life in the Heavens. She felt she was too young to become old without having seen the world below and its beauty and ugliness so often described by her elderly husband.

One day, wandering toward the Land of Rainbows, she spotted a youthful rainbow luringly slanting in the direction of her land of dreams. The dancing colors of the rainbow tempted her and she recklessly slid down its beams. But the youthful rainbow didn't quite reach the earth and she suddenly slipped off its end and tumbled into the waiting, soft, fluffy arms of the earth clouds. Although she was very tall, as are most of her people, she weighed very little so the clouds joyously tossed her up and down, much to her delight.

She flitted about, peeping through small openings which revealed sights untold, the lighted places and the shadows, the seas and the lakes, the mountains and the hills. She meandered from place to place, at times she ran, until the Hounds of Darkness chased her. Frightened, she ran across the clouds. Soon they became far and few between. Her stride didn't quite reach the next clouds as she plunged into the China Sea.

Body Washed Ashore

The warm waves lovingly embraced her lifeless body and floated her high until she was washed on the shores of Luzon, a stone's throw from Cavite.

Grief-stricken, the Sun God whipped the world below with typhoons of anger and sorrow while the earth quivered with earthquakes felt from his heart throbs. But nothing could relieve her lifeless form as she slowly turned into stone on the southern shores of Manila Bay.

So to this day the Sun God keeps watch all day, caressing her with the warm rays from his loving eyes, hoping to bring her to life again. Solitary rain clouds pause in passing to draw a gauze of sorrowing tears across her shapely body. White clouds like huge balls of cotton pyramid in loving admiration over her face. Again and again they dip to plant affectionate kisses on her lips and face and comely breast. At times they reverently cover her body with a blanket of haze.

Then evening comes. And the Sun God, knowing that he must soon take leave, tears his robe of prismatic colors and scatters the shreds across the western sky. It is farewell, a delayed farewell and a solemn promise to return tomorrow. And he always returns on the morrow.

The western heaven and its clouds blaze with brilliant hue, casting vivid reflections on the rolling sea. Slowly, kaleidoscopically, they change and grow into softer pastel shades. Gradually light hastens to join its master and darkness falls. But there are still streaks of color, dulled somewhat by the darkness, as the stars begin to appear one by one.

At times the Sun God gets impatient or full of despair. It is then when he swings his thunderbolt and flashes his lightning rod and unwittingly sheds tears of loneliness. But, alas, she coldly lies across Manila Bay, beyond Cavite, her face to the sky, her long profuse hair flowing toward Corregidor, her feet at Taal Volcano and her hands folded across her abdomen. The outline of her youthful body silently reveals the beauty she was.

And this is why the people of Manila tell you why the most beautiful sunsets in the world are across Manila Bay.

The Spaniards called the Philippines, Las Islas del Poniente or the Isles of the West, meaning sunset islands, because Spanish galleons and caravels sailed into the sunset from Mexico. And continued sailing toward the sunset in order to reach the Philippines.

Today, there's a brilliant future in the sunsets of Manila as independence looms brighter and brighter on the horizon for the New Philippines. Nippon has sent its Rising Sun of magnanimity over the Philippines. The rest is up to the New Philippines to become a worthy member of Greater East Asia.

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued from Page 4)

to be the lamp unto the feet of posterity who, by the light it sheds on the snares and pitfalls as well as on the straight course, may walk safely through life. Mitsukuni himself, but for this divine illumination, would have passed over his sins with no guilty consciousness or wallowed in the moral quagmire all his life.

A Colossal Task

History to his mind was not a mere "statement of fact for its own sake." It was didactic in purpose, "teaching by example." But it does not for that reason mean suppression or distortion of historical fact. On the contrary, its spirit is truth or the truest truth, one may say. Morality not founded on fact cannot be moral, so that the essential condition of history is true data such as can only be obtained by strict historical conscience. His first business therefore is to get down to the rock bottom of truth by patient research and investigation—by collecting all the relevant facts there are—by sifting and correlating them, and, above all, by securing the most authentic documents and editions of books and references which could be found. His second business is to write a consecutive story of these great events as performed by great men and of their causes and consequences, based upon his findings, in as fair, lucid and conscientious a style as he can. It is a collection of biographies of great personages arranged in chronological order, as Mitsukuni's Dai Nihon-shi certainly is.

In Mitsukuni's times there were very few historical works which might be called authentic, and even in the so-called most authoritative of them were found glaring errors and perversions needing thorough re-writing. To compile a new standard history of Japan on his idealistic lines was a herculean task, hardly within the power of a man of ordinary resources, material or mental. It was no easy thing even to monopolize the services of a single good scholar, still less to gain passport to the sealed libraries and treasure-houses of great aristocratic families and temples scattered all over Japan. It was in every way a big work requiring the wholehearted devotion of a big man, and Mitsukuni felt if ever a man was qualified to attempt such a task there could be none else besides himself. His sense of duty and his fitness for the work, which grew with the years, became with him an obsession, a dominant passion and the compelling force of his remarkable career. The mere fact that the scholars on his staff who enjoyed the revenue of over 200 koku alone numbered more than 60 is enough to indicate the nature of his great determination on this enterprise.

Though history was the alpha and omega of Mito Learning, as conceived by Mitsukuni, it has borne fruits not at first expected. One of such by-products was the great contribution made in Japanese philology which in its turn exerted a far-reaching benefit on the subsequent progress of pure Japanese literature.

Of almost every ancient classic which the Mito scholars had to consult there were many different versions of which it was difficult at first to determine which was the true original text. Naturally many erroneous, imperfect or perverted versions had gained currency in the course of copying and pirating processes by which they were transmitted from hand to hand, from generation to generation. Of these the Mito scholars, making a thoroughgoing comparative study, could in due course select the nearest approximations to the original or true texts, some of which had a revolutionary effect in correcting old errors and in discovering new facts. Thus it is impossible to overestimate the extent of the debt we owe to Mito Learning in stimulating and advancing the cause of Japanese philology—that is, in purifying the ancient classics of the cobwebs of spurious or extraneous accretions they had gathered in the course of many generations.

(To Be Continued)

Madrid-Lisbon Express

LISBON.—A new express train service called the "Lusitania Express" has been inaugurated between Madrid and Lisbon. The train which is streamlined will run thrice weekly on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. It will leave Lisbon at 7:20 p.m. and arrive at Madrid at 9:20 a.m. the next day.

1941 Cards Reach Lisbon

LISBON.—Christmas wishes sent in 1941 are now being published by the Portuguese press as a curiosity. The cards had been delayed by the British censors in Bermuda.

Our Struggles

(Continued from Page 4)

reduced under the "Congress League Scheme," because in the other provinces the Moslems got representation far in excess of their numbers and the adjustment of Hindu-Moslem interests was made on an All-India basis. Moslem representation as provided under the Congress League Scheme was no longer acceptable to the Moslems of Bengal and Punjab. At the same time the Nehru Committee found it well-nigh impossible to fix another proportion which would be acceptable to the parties concerned. Therefore, from the practical point of view also, the Committee found it advisable to decide on non-reservation of seats in Bengal and Punjab.

While the Nehru Committee was engaged in threshing out the principles of the new Constitution, interesting events were taking place elsewhere. In May 1928, I was called upon to preside over the Maharashtra Provincial Conference at Poona. The enthusiam I met with there was striking.

Advocates New Activities

In my speech I advocated some new lines of activity for Congressmen which I had decided on during my prolonged incarceration in Burma. For instance, I urged that the Congress should directly take up the task of organizing labor and that youths and students should start organization of their own for looking after their own interests and also serving their country. I also urged separate political organizations for women, in addition to their participation in the Congress organizations.

From Poona I went to Bombay and found that the youths there had already founded the Bombay Presidency Youth League and were preparing to take the initiative in national service at a time when the Congress Committee was not giving the lead expected of it. The month of June found a no-tax campaign in full swing in the Bardoli sub-division in Gujerat where in 1922 the Mahatma had sounded the order of retreat. A 20 per cent increase in land revenue assessment had been ordered by the Government and the peasants under the leadership of Vallabhbhai Patel (the younger of the Patel brothers) refused to pay and resorted to Satyagraha. The usual police repression followed, including the confiscation of property and land.

A heroic non-violent battle was waged by the peasantry of Bardoli for several months and ultimately the Government had to yield. The whole of Bombay Presidency—and particularly Bombay city—rallied to the support of the Bardoli peasants and some took an active part in the movement. The Bardoli campaign was the precursor of the larger fight that Bombay was to wage in 1930. Out of this campaign Vallabhbhai Patel emerged with a great reputation. Prior to his he was of course known as one of the sincerest and staunchest lieutenants of the Mahatma but the Bardoli victory brought him into the front rank of India's leaders. In appreciation of his heroic service, the Mahatma gave him the title of 'Sardar' (meaning leader) by which he is now generally called.

KARUIZAWA ENJOYS EVENING OF MUSIC

Mixed Audience Listens to Orchestra Performance for First Time in 15 Years

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 14.—After 15 years, Karuizawa residents again enjoyed a special Orchestra Evening sponsored by the Zaidan Hojin Karuizawa Kai, which was held tonight at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido before a packed house of Japanese and foreigners. The last time an orchestra played in Karuizawa was on August 16, 1928, when the New Symphony Orchestra (now the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra) gave a performance under the baton of Viscount Hidemaro Konoye at the Karuizawa Auditorium.

The Nippon Kosei String Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Naotada Yamamoto, played several excellent selections which were thoroughly appreciated. The soloist were Miss Sakae Funao, piano, Michio Kumasaka, flute, Shoichi Minegishi, violin, Miss Chieko Nishi and Miss Keiko Kuyama, violin.

The opening number was Suppe's Light Cavalry-Overture, a popular piece, which was followed by an Orchestra Suite by Bach, consisting of three movements, Allegro with piano solo by Miss Funao, and polonaise and Finale, with flute solo by Kumasaka. A feature of the program was string orchestra with two violins, a piece composed by Master Naozumi Yamamoto, son of Prof. Yamamoto, who disclosed his musical talent in composing as well as in conducting. The two violinists, Miss Chieko Nishi and Miss Keiko Kuyama, both pupils of the Jiyu Gakuen, of Tokyo, revealed admirable skill in this number.

One of Best Numbers

One of the best numbers on the program was a Quintet number by Piloit, a French contemporary composer, which piece was composed to five themes of Japanese "Hai-kai" or short poems. Professor Yamamoto interpreted this piece with remarkable understanding. The number was, without doubt one of the most beautiful tonight with oriental meditative mood, the theme taken from poems by ancient famous poets, including "Prayer of Orphan" by Chiyo-jo, "New Year's Day" by Ransetsu, "Love's Lament" by Kikan, "Solitariness" by Buson, and two well-known poems from "Dreams of Warrior Dead" by Basho. It was the premier performance of this piece in Japan and according to Prof. Yamamoto, he first heard this piece played in Paris by the composer himself and was deeply impressed so that he asked for the composition and obtained it.

Shoichi Minegishi, then played two violin solo numbers, accompanied by Miss Sakae Funao at the piano. Minegishi disclosed exceptionally beautiful color of tone on the instrument and especially Massenet's Meditation from Thais was rendered in exquisite manner. His second number, Kreisler's Schoen Rosmarin completely delighted the audience and a lengthy applause called him back to the stage and forced him to repeat the piece as an encore.

Waltz Piece Follows

A popular beautiful waltz, J. Strauss' "Geschichte aus dem Wiener Wald" then followed, conducted by Prof. Yamamoto conducted in his artistic, refined manner and was applauded enthusiastically. The closing number Schubert's "Military March" was conducted again by Master Naozumi Yamamoto.

It was announced that there will be a Tuesday Evening Concert on August 17, at 7:30 p.m., at the same auditorium, under the joint auspices of the Karuizawa Kai and the Society for International Cultural Relations, when four distinguished artists from Tokyo are expected to offer classic music. The musicians are members of the Iwamoto String Quartet, including Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, first violin, Akio Watanabe, second violin, Miss Kimiyo Matsuura, viola and Hideo Saito, cello. The program includes, 1. Trio, Miss Iwamoto, violin, Watanabe, viola and Saito, cello, playing Beethovens "Serenade" Op. 18 Nr. 1; 2, Quartet, Beethoven's Quartet F dur Op. 18, Nr. 1; and 3. Quartet, Schubert's Quartet a moll Op. 29.

NOZOKI-MEGANE

On Subjects Pertinent and Impertinent, Timely And Untimely

Self control is the keynote of poise. For instance if you happened to be walking along the Ginza, came up behind a lady endowed with poise and said "Chotto" what would her reactions be? Would she be startled, turn around quickly, and answer immediately? Not she. She would turn her head deliberately to see who had spoken to her and then a smile or a frown as the case might be, would appear.

To acquire poise you must think before you speak. Emotion must first be registered upon your face before it is expressed in words. Any expression to have force and meaning should come out of repose, as the brilliant colors of a kimono stand out more vividly against a black back-ground. This is the secret of some women's smiles, which are so attractive but also so rare. Setsuko Hara, the movie star is a typical example.

Such emotional restraint, however, is not easy and it is difficult to find it in ordinary conduct. Some girls are like mechanical dolls. If a jocose remark is directed at them, they inevitably, half close their eyes and grin as if a button was pushed. And you have probably noticed the gentleman who turns a box of matches over and over in his hands as he talks, and the woman who cannot emphasize and point without a noticeable distortion of her features. All such unconscious nervous actions waste force, distract attention and break the rhythm of polite deportment.

Conscious control is what an actor has when he plays a part. Take Uzaemon, the famous Kabuki figure, for instance. Every word, act, and gesture is definitely willed and directed. He knows every minute just what he is doing. That requires poise. Whether it is playing games, making speeches, or consulting the "tonarigumi" about your "Haikyu" beer, it all requires conscious control. It is essential in every art, and the mastery of human relations in social and business life is an art.

The greatest enemy on conscious control is runaway emotion. You do things when you are angry, hurried, worried or afraid, of which, when reason returns, you are ashamed. Did you ever have the experience of hearing your own voice and after having spoken, suddenly realized that it was pitched too high or that it had a whine in it?

The complete mastery of self is attained only when, no matter how rapidly an action is performed, it is the consequence of and not simultaneous with a conscious command given by the brain. The apathy of a Buddha is not the ideal of poise when shackling your emotions. Poise is like a coiled spring stored with potential power ready to be released at the proper time. It is the conscious control of all of one's forces directed with the greatest efficiency. After acquiring poise, you are always conscious of your environment and you rarely make sudden gestures that may propel a valuable Satsuma vase to the floor or spill some sake on your lap.

When poised you can watch your business opponent's expression and be able to close the deal at the right moment. Your employer won't be irritated and you will probably find that things run more smoothly at home. Persons with poise are generally respected and they are usually attractive and influential. Mr. Koki Hirota, the veteran statesman is a perfect example of a person who has acquired poise. It endows one with a certain importance and like fame it will invest even an insignificant personality with magnetism and weight. You will be pleasantly moved to find out how much more consideration you will be given when you know exactly what you are doing every moment than when you allow your nervous force to waste itself on unconscious emotional actions. Try and acquire it.

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Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
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TOKYO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1943

Disunity Among the United Nations

The utter confusion into which the propaganda machineries of the United States and Britain have been thrown by the revelation that Premier Stalin was not invited to the Roosevelt-Churchill parley, is symbolic of the disunity among the so-called United Nations. The British propagandists are harping on the theme that Premier Stalin's presence is unnecessary, while the Americans are laboring under exactly the opposite assumption.

Nine months ago President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill promised Premier Stalin that they would set up a second front. They probably class the landing of a few divisions on Sicily in the category of a second front. Premier Stalin definitely thinks otherwise. He clearly set forth what he meant by a second front in August last year when he said that what was necessary was a campaign sufficient to draw away from the Eastern Front 60 divisions of Germans and about 30 divisions of Germany's allies. The organ of the Soviet Labor Union, War and the Working Classes, said last week: "A second front in the true sense of the word has not yet been formed after nine months of waiting since the Casablanca conference." There you have the reason why Premier Stalin, invitation or no invitation, will have nothing to do with the Roosevelt-Churchill parley.

This is not doing the cause of the so-called United Nations, principally the United States and Britain, any good. So during the past few days the American newspapers have been up in arms taking President Roosevelt to task for not having invited the Russians. "Without close cooperation with the Soviets," protested the Chicago Sun, "no effective campaign can be conducted even if a second front should be formed." This opinion is shared by the Baltimore Sun which declares: "No matter what decision the United States and British governments should reach regarding the European Front, it would have no realistic meaning without an agreement with the Soviet Government." Condemning the Roosevelt foreign policy, the New York Herald Tribune bemoans, "It is much to be regretted that there is to be a vacancy at the conference."

Such are the vagaries of the so-called United Nations. The core of the problem, of course, is to be found in the fact that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill failed to live up to their promise to Premier Stalin. Which brings up the question: why hasn't a second front been established? That is the crux of the whole problem of disunity which confronts the so-called United Nations. Britain wants the United States, the Soviet Union and China to fight to save the British Empire. The United States wants Britain, the Soviet Union and China to fight to make it possible for America to dominate the world. China wants the United Nations to fight to save it. The Russians want the United States and Britain to live up to their promise of setting up a second front.

As Wendell Willkie says in One World, "it is frightening that different peoples of the United Nations, let alone their leaders, should have by no means reached a common agreement as to what they are fighting for, and the ideas with which we must arm our fighting men." And thus, with each passing day, the mad confusion among the so-called United Nations grows worse confounded.

An Effrontery to the Filipinos

President Roosevelt, in a radio broadcast to the Philippines last week, declared: "I give the Filipino people my word that the Republic of the Philippines will be established the moment the power of our Japanese enemies is destroyed. You will soon be redeemed from the Japanese yoke." It is to laugh.

This is not only an effrontery to the Filipinos, it is an insult to their intelligence. The Philippines were never under the yoke of Japan. During the past forty odd years they have been under the yoke of American imperialism and it is entirely due to Japan that they are to regain their freedom during the current year.

The American President promises the Filipino people that "the Republic of the Philippines will be established the moment the power of our Japanese enemies is destroyed." Why has it so suddenly become necessary to set up the Republic of the Philippines? In 1936 the United States promised the Filipinos their independence after ten long years, and in the six years that elapsed up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it steadfastly opposed any move to rush the establishment of the republic. Now that through the good offices of Japan the Philippines are on the eve of having an independent government, the American President abruptly displays his solicitude regarding the setting up of the republic.

President Roosevelt, in this same broadcast, promised the Filipinos that "We shall keep this promise, just as we have kept every promise which America has made to the Filipino people." Only by maliciously misinterpreting the most shameful chapter in Filipino-American relations could Mr. Roosevelt have said that. The truth is that before the Spanish-American War had started, a movement for Philippines independence led by General Aguinaldo was already under way. Aguinaldo and his men bravely and successfully fought for America, believing that the United States would liberate the Filipinos after the war. What they received, instead, was a terse order for their disarmament and subjection to American rule. The angry Filipinos took up arms against the new oppressors, fought bravely but were defeated and that is how the Philippines came under the American yoke.

On December 28, 1941, three weeks after the Japanese Army launched its attack against the American forces on the Philippines, President Roosevelt said: "I give the people of the Philippines my solemn pledge that their freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected. The entire resources in men and materials of the United States stand behind this pledge."

The promised aid did not come, the Commander-in-Chief of the American forces fled to Australia, his troops surrendered to the Japanese. Ironically it was because this assistance which the American President so solemnly pledged never came, that the Filipinos are now about to regain their freedom.

The Filipinos have long since ceased to listen to any American promises. As their spokesman said in Manila on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the American occupation of the islands, "the Philippines will soon witness the great spectacle of a new nation rising to take its proper place among the concert of free sovereign countries. For this priceless boon, we have only Nippon to thank."

A Year Ago Today

August 17, 1942

The submarine force of the Imperial Navy operating in waters around Australia sank 10 enemy merchant vessels, totaling approximately 90,000 tons, in the short period of 20 days from the latter part of July to the first part of this month, according to the communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

Indians rising against the British rule in the city of Calcutta have cut telephone and telegraph wires, also pulled down telephone posts at many points within the city, particularly in the north and south sections, and are causing much terrorism. Disturbances occurred at more than 10 places in the city and angry people set fire to many tram cars.

* * *

Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the Manpower Committee in the United States, is preparing a new labor bill asking for grant of extraordinary powers to the Government in controlling distribution of labor. Under the proposed law, the Government will be granted the right to supply labor to munitions factories, to assist districts which are lacking in labor, to establish more employment agencies, and to forbid the shifting of workers from one factory to another.

* * *

Japanese warplanes again raided Port Moresby today, inflicting heavy damage to military establishments and port facilities. The attack was especially severe.

* * *

With rich landlords and wealthy merchants in different districts in Szechwan Province threatening to corner rice with the advent of the rice delivery season, Chungking's Foodstuff Bureau today issued a special order to different district administrations to place strict restrictions over rice cornering operations. The restrictions, however, are not expected to prove effective, as the agricultural population in Szechwan Province are strongly opposed to the unreasonable requisitioning of rice at exorbitantly low prices by the Chungking regime.

* * *

In order to conduct vigorously a national movement for the complete prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia in North China, the North China Political Affairs Commission today promulgated a six-point principle to conduct the New People's Movement for the liberation of East Asia, which the committee recently enacted. The movement aims at the enhancement of the national spirit in order to attain its aim.

SETTING UP OF RESEARCH BODY ON SOUTHERN RESOURCES URGED

Sub-Equatorial Territories Possess Boundless Minerals At Disposal of Welfare of Co-Prosperity Sphere

By REIKICHI TADA
(From the Taiheiyo)

Part II

So intent were the Dutch upon their scientific technical policy that they failed to remedy many defects in other fields. Even in the research institutions and laboratories the resident native employes were assigned to menial tasks while the British and Dutch personnel occupied the highest positions, and there was no intermediate group of workers. The non-European workers never could aspire to the higher seat. Under such a discriminatory system, thorough research can never be carried out..

In scientific research institutions in Japan there is a brotherly relationship between the high and the middle, the middle and the lower, and only by mutual guidance and cooperation of all is complete and thorough-going research first achieved. And as one's experiences and knowledge increase, one can hope some day to fill the position held by one's teachers. However under the Dutch and British systems in the South, not only is there no connecting link between the highest and low, but the greatest effort is exerted in the maintenance of this difference. Therefore, of necessity the work within these organs is limited to testing and statistical recording, utterly devoid of what we call "research."

Native employes are given no opportunity to further their scientific and technical abilities, and all industrial and agricultural plants are worked by mechanisms, with each employe assigned to one small task.

The great scientific farm in northern Sumatra is an example of this extreme division of labor. Though the area had abundant supply of manpower, the Dutch did not wish to rely upon native labor, and developed all their facilities for exploitation of resources by mechanical means. Though on the one hand, the Dutch may have not desired to use the limited abilities of the resident peoples, they also had in mind the difficulties which would rise should the peoples be able to increase their standard of living and demand more and better clothing, housing and food.

Many Scientists Needed

One of the first things to be desired in the Japanese scientific and technical administration of the South is the sending of as many of the best of our technicians as possible to the area.

The work already done by the military administrators in reconstruction is indeed amazing. The skill and ingenuity of technicans attached to the Imperial Forces have fully manifested the technical abilities peculiar to our peoples. Within a few short days, demolished enemy factories were rebuilt, and should some of the enemy leaders responsible for the destruction of these production plants see the rapidity and completeness with which they were revived, they would certainly not be able to believe their eyes. If to this dexterity in technique by the Japanese, the capacity of the German technical system of mass production were added, we would be doubly powerful.

There is an immediate demand in the South for a great number of scientific technicians in order to develop production of materials necessary for the conducting of the war.

In the newly occupied regions of Sumatra, Celebes and Borneo are huge deposits of valuable resources which are still untouched, and technicians is an immediate and vital necessity. But, we must be very careful that those who go to the South are of the best. We must prove to the native residents that in Japan there are scientists not only equal to but superior to the Dutch.

If we are to command the respect of a race with a history, daily customs and traditions different from ours, we must use not only military might, but also the power of scientific authority which represent their yearning for material things.

As the culture of these peoples advance, their cognizance of spiritual things will increase, with further appreciation of literary and cultural objects. Then the authority born of spiritual and cultural civilization must be added to the authority for the maintenance of co-prosperity.

Furloughs Suggested

Secondly, in the flow of scientists to the South, there must be a constant alternating and shifting over short periods. They must return often to Japan from their far-flung posts and keep in touch with the needs of our country as well as to renew their cognizance of the fact that they are part of one great plan. They must also keep up with the constantly progressing new techniques. The British minerologists and geologists in Malaya remained so long in the South Pacific atmosphere that they fell behind the progress of the scientific world, and as we have pointed out, they were defeated by the Japanese in the scientific warfare on the matter of rare chemical elements. We must make sure that we do not follow in their footsteps.

Thirdly, in the three-part system of research, that is, investigation, research and testing, the second part, research, must be carried out in the mother country. First there must be thorough investigation of conditions and resources in the area in question. These materials gathered must be studied thoroughly, together with the aid of other sciences, to form a specialized fundamental research. The results are then brought once more to the field of investigation and actually tested.

The British, in their scientific efforts, though establishing research institutions, actually only investigated and tested specimens, and omitted the most important step of fundamental research. And this was only natural, for such research must be carried out in the center of scientific research in order to have coordination, for past records and documents, other references, mutual enlightenment by specialists, and the guidance of scholars are necessary.

And fourthly, there should be in the mother country, a center of all sciences, a great central research organ for all Southern raw materials. And it may not be housed in one large building; a number of smaller institutions may be scattered throughout the country, all administered by one focal head. At the pivotal organ established, all technicians going South may be registered, the alternating of personnel conducted from this point, coordinating the whole system, and regulating the interchange of men and ideas.

Industrialization of South

Last of all, deep consideration is required in regard to the policy of non-self-sufficiency and non-industrialization. Already, before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Dutch had realized the shortcomings of this policy in the face of the quickly gathering war clouds, and had attempted to shift to a more self-sufficient system. Many small-scale self-sufficient industrial plants were established in the suburbs of Sourabaya recently.

But the industrialization of the South cannot be done within a short time. And moreover, today, under wartime conditions, in order to economize on bottoms, the Southern areas must of necessity be self-sufficient as much as possible in daily necessities. And parallel to this, we must send as much cultural products as we are able to from Japan. This is in order that the people will come to realize that without Japan there would be no culture in the South, and that without Japan they would not be able to carry on their daily livelihood.

The people of the South do not suffer from lack of food. For they can feast upon the rich fruits which have been bestowed upon them by the gods. What they desire from civilization is clothing and cotton.

Softened by 300 years of European material civilization thrust upon them, the peoples have discarded their traditional customs of exposing their bodies, and have imitated the outer appearance of the Westerners. Though the Japanese in mid-summer have a habit of wanting to discard their clothing in the heat, these people, living in the tropical zone, will not expose their skins no matter how great the heat. Even in planting rice shoots in the fields, they walk through the mud in their sarongs, and take their naps with their bodies wrapped. This has resulted in a most energetic washing custom, giving rise to the need for extremely durable materials. We must remember that the success of the British and Dutch colonial policies lay in their early realization of this need. And if we Japanese hope to develop the Southern regions progressively, we must first of all supply them a sufficient amount of cotton.

Chinese Start Manufacturing

Actually, due to the pressing necessity, the industrialization of the South is already in progress, and the Overseas Chinese have had the head start in this field. These enterprising groups have quickly realized that imported merchandise would decrease, and had shifted from commercial trade to the manufacture of daily necessities, into which enterprise they have launched their energies with much fervor. Thus, though temporarily this phase of industrialization is now left up to them, in the future what will Japan do about the Southern industrial capacity centered about technical abilities?

In our country, at present former producers of export goods and other light industries are of necessity as part of the wartime national policy being reorganized into the more important heavy industries. And this is especially true of the light industries techniques and the commercial abilities accompanying them. This sacrifice of medium and light industries must be regarded as inevitable as a phase of the greater national policy, the construction of the Greater East Asia Sphere. However, among these technicians and employes thus affected, there are many who cannot be transferred to the heavy industries because of their advanced age, and others whose talents and abilities would be more effectively put to other use, in the South.

(End)

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

CHAPTER VIII

The Barometer Rises (1927-28)

(Continued)

The arrival of the Simon Seven in India in February 1928, was greeted with an All-India "hartal" or boycott-demonstration, organized under the direction of the Congress Working Committee.

Enthusiasm all over the country and particularly in Bengal was very great. The public expected a positive lead from the Congress leaders, which could bring the boycott home to those against whom it was directed. But no such directions came from the Congress headquarters. Only in Bengal, the Provincial Congress Committee on its own responsibility launched an intensive campaign for the boycott of British goods, the day the Commission landed in Bombay.

There is absolutely on doubt that if the Congress Working Committee had taken courage in both hands, they could have anticipated the movement of 1930 by two years and the appointment of the Simon Commission could have been made the starting point of such a movement. When the writer visited the Mahatma in May 1928, at his Ashrama at Sabarmati, he reported to him the public enthusiasm which he had met with in many provinces and begged him to come out of his retirement and give a lead to the country. At that time the reply of the Mahatma was that he did not see any light, though before his very eyes the peasantry of Bardoli were demonstrating through a no-tax campaign that they were ready for a struggle.

Simon, Go Back!

Undeterred by the opposition which faced them, the Simon Seven travelled from place to place. Wherever they went, they met black flags, hostile demonstrations and shouts of "Simon go back." The Government tried to organize counter-demonstrations with the help of a section of the Moslems and a section of the depressed classes but such attempts did not meet with success. Though the boycott campaign was kept strictly within the limits of non-violence, elaborate police arrangements were made wherever the Commission went and in some places unnecessarily harsh repression was resorted to.

In the clashes that took place between the unarmed public and the armed police in different parts of the country, generally there were no serious consequences except in one place—Lahore. There the black flag procession which was being led by Lala Lajpat Rai was charged by the police with sticks and batons. Lala Lajpat Rai, who was in the front rank of the procession, was seriously injured in the attack and was laid up in bed for some time. He recovered to some extent at first but there was some permanent injury to his heart which caused a relapse leading to his death. Great sorrow and indignation followed the death of Lalaji and since the Simon Commission was indirectly responsible for his death, the Commission became more unpopular with the people who used to idolise the great Punjab leader.

Conference Held

The activities of the leaders were not confined to a negative boycott of the Simon Commission. The great task ahead of them was to give a fitting reply to the challenge of Lord Birkenhead by producing an agreed Constitution. To that end, the All-Parties Conference met at Delhi in February and March, 1928. The most thorny problem which the Conference had to tackle was the question of Hindu-Moslem-Sikh representation in the Legislatures under the new Constitution. When the Conference re-assembled in May at Bombay, the outlook appeared gloomy, because no progress whatsoever had been made.

Thanks to the prudence of Mahatma Gandhi, the Conference instead of publicly recording its failure, appointed a small committee with Pandit Motilal Nehru as Chairman, to determine the principles of the new Constitution for India and draft a report thereon. The Committee met frequently at Allahabad and ultimately issued its report in August which was unanimous, subject to certain reservations made in the preamble, and was signed by Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sir Ali Imam, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, M. S. Aney, Sardar Mangal Singh, Shuaib Qureshi, G. R. Pradhan and the writer.

Report Welcomed

The Report of the Committee, popularly known as the Nehru Committee, was cordially welcomed by all Nationalists in the country as it rendered the work of the Simon Commission superfluous. Mahatma Gandhi sent his warmest congratulations to Pandit Motilal Nehru who had worked so much over the report and for whom it was a great achievement. The report was placed before the plenary session of the All-Parties Conference in Lucknow in August and was unanimously adopted. It was again placed before the All-Parties Convention in December 1928, in Calcutta and objections were raised at that meeting by the representatives of the Moslem League, Sikh League and Hindu Mahasabha. The opposition of the Moslem League was the most serious and served to rouse the opposition of the other two bodies.

It was stated in the preamble to the Nehru Report that the Committee could not be unanimous on the question of the fundamental basis of the Constitution, since a minority would not accept Dominion Status and pressed for complete national independence as the basis of the Constitution. The majority of the members of the Nehru Committee, however, adopted Dominion Status as the basis of the Constitution "without restricting the liberty of action of those political parties whose goal was complete independence."

Only Applied to British India

The Constitution outlined in the Report was only for British India. With regard to the Indian States, the Report stated that the Central Government should exercise the same rights in relation to, and discharge the same obligation towards, the Indian States arising out of the treaties or otherwise, as the present Government of India had exercised and discharged. A future federal linking up of the Indian States with the rest of India was, however, looked forward to, whenever the States were ready for the surrender of rights which federation necessitated.

The Report recommended autonomy for the provinces and suggested the creation of Sindh and Karnataka as separate provinces. The Executive, both in the province and at the center, was to be responsible to the Legislature. The Central Legislature was to be composed of a Senate and House of Representatives—the Senate to be elected by the Provincial Legislatures. Every adult of either sex was to be entitled to vote and there would be joint electorates for Hindu, Moslem and other communities. For a minority community, there would be reservation of seats for a period of ten years only. In Bengal and Punjab there would be no reservation of seats at all. There would be a Supreme Court for India and a radical restriction of appeals to the Privy Council. The Civil Services would be under the control of the Central Government. The Report further enumerated nineteen fundamental rights which were to be embodied in the Statute. The residuary powers were to be vested in the Central Government.

Sect Representation Settled

The greatest achievement of the Nehru Committee was the settlement of the question of Hindu-Moslem-Sikh representation in the Legislatures under the proposed Constitution. Such an achievement would not have been possible so soon after the recent inter-communal disturbances but for the new situation created by the appointment of the Simon Commission.

The Report provided for a common electorate for all communities. Minority communities would be entitled to a reservation of seats in the Legislature in proportion to their population and they would, in addition, have the right to contest the elections for the other seats. The reservation would however, be only for a period of ten years.

For Bengal and Punjab, the Committee decided to have no reservation at all. The Hindus, who are in a minority in these two provinces, did not demand any reservation, as being against the principle of nationalism—and the Committee considered it unfair and unreasonable that there should be a reservation of seats for the majority community—namely, the Moslems. As for the Sikhs, they were prepared to forego reservation of seats for their community if the other two communities did so and if they did not, then the Sikhs demanded representation in excess of their numbers.

Besides the question of principle which appealed to the Nehru Committee, practical considerations also showed that the best solution of the Bengal and Punjab problem would be not to have any reservation there. In Bengal, under the existing Constitution, the Moslems have 40 per cent of the elected seats and the Hindus 60 per cent while the Moslem population is about 54 per cent and the Hindu population about 46 per cent.

Congress League Scheme

In Punjab under the existing Constitution, the Moslems have 50 per cent of the elected seats, the Hindus 31 per cent and the Sikhs 19 per cent, while in population the Moslems are 55 per cent, the Hindus 34 per cent and the Sikhs 11 per cent. The Hindu-Moslem-Sikh representation now in vogue is based on the "Congress League Scheme" which was adopted as a compromise between the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League at Lucknow in 1916. In proportion to their population, the Moslem representation in Bengal and Punjab was

(Continued on Page 3)

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

What Is 'Mito Learning'?

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part II

Mito Gaku, so called is made up of the three parts: first, middle and last. The first by far the most important, is the work of Mitsukuni and his scholars of Shoko-kan during his life time, which, if it stood by itself, would richly deserve its honored place in the history of Japanese culture. The middle part is the sustained continuation of this cultural enterprise, founded by Mitsukuni, for two centuries, till it culminated in the last phase, namely, its efflorescence into heroic action during the years preceding the Meiji Restoration.

In the days of Tokugawa Nariaki (1800-1860), ninth head of Mito fief, who has earned the posthumous title of "Rekko" (fierce prince), Mito Learning was actualized into the living politics of the day. This passing of Mito Learning from history to politics is in a way a natural transition inasmuch as it proves the real use and significance of historical learning. It has imparted a new and startling color to the Mito Gaku of Mitsukuni. But to dwell upon this latter-day significance of Mito Gaku would require us to recapitulate the earlier history of the Restoration. Here we are concerned more with the history of thought than with that of politics and action, so we will cite only a few relevant facts.

'Mito Action'

In the extraordinary political crisis created by the advent of Commodore Perry and other menacing foreign factors there had arisen many valiant souls who felt the call to rescue their country, and these men rallied round understanding influential daimyo such as the Lords of Satsuma, Choshu, Tosa and Hizen. Of these daimyo agitators, Rekko of Mito was the earliest and the most puissant. Men of Mito as well as their doughty Lord, imbued with the spirit of Mito Learning, had early taken up the battle-cry of "Sonnojoi" (revere the Emperor and repulse the foreigners!) Their fiery zeal had affected men of other clans; the great Saigo of Satsuma himself was one of the acknowledged followers of the Mito example. Their anti-foreign and loyalist endeavors took the form not only of fierce preaching but of daring action of which the most famous was the assassination in 1860 of Lord Ii the dictator, which was the first of a series of "direct actions" culminating in the Shogunal debacle of 1868.

Thus it was that the so-called Mito Learning came in Rekko's time to be identified with heroic action of the loyalist and rightist character, and the echo of this new tradition lingers to this day. If, for illustration's sake, it were reported one of these days that a band of dare-devil men had broken into 10 Downing Street or the White House by the Potomac and wrung the necks of their misliked masters and that they happened to be men of Mito, we would at once say that they were the typical exponents of Mito Learning.

In the latter-day, that is, present-day, form of Mito Gaku, therefore, there is a suspicion of what may be called "Mito action, which is part of what I have already pointed out as the complex nature of Mito Learning. We will leave the latter half of Mito Gaku to another opportunity when we shall deal with Rekko and his times, and return to Mito Gaku proper and look a little into the philosophy of Mitsukuni's history.

History Defined

The outstanding feature of Mito Gaku in its original form is historical. It ought to be called and once was called "Mito Shi-gaku" (Mito historical learning) instead of the mere "Mito Gaku" which has now become common. Mitsukuni's history, however, somewhat differs from that of modern historians. Not so much in the essential meaning of the word history as in the spirit of its votaries, in the old days and now, there is a certain contrast which we may do well to clarify. In Mitsukuni's mind, and in the minds of his scholars, history is the record of great events or the acts of great men, that is, exceptional men, not of the masses. But some of these great characters may have been bad men who had impeded the progress of society, while others were those whose contributions to human progress were beyond question. Between the two the lines of demarcation are not always clear. Some really great men had long been mistreated as bad or commonplace men while villains of the blackest dye had been honored as saints or heroes, and the consequences of such blunders upon the thought and acts of posterity must have been very poisonous.

To correct these mistakes, to clarify the lines between right and wrong, and to point out which characters to be held in reverence and which characters in abhorrence—such is the duty of scholars gifted with high learning, clear sense of right and wrong and penetrating judgment. History is or ought

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In the Freedom of the East,
Lies the Peace of the West

Nippon Times
Evening

We Fight With Firmness,
We Build With Kindness

No. 15,946 TOKYO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Japanese Soldiers Fight Malaria; Enemy Suffer from Quinine Lack

The decisive war now being waged in the Southwest Pacific is featured by battles for air supremacy, and control of the vital supply routes. At the same time, it is also proving to be a hygienic warfare, according to Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Kambayashi, Director of the Medical Affairs Bureau of the War Office, who recently returned from an inspection of conditions on the front lines in the South.

He revealed to the press, yesterday afternoon, that our officers and men are intensively fighting malaria which is more deadly than enemy gunfire and declared that the stamping out of this disease is the key to victory, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

The American troops, Lieutenant-General Kambayashi explained, are facing a serious plight in the area, because the sources of quinine supply, the most effective remedy for malaria, are in the hands of the Japanese.

The Japanese Army, on the other hand, has sent a large number of medical specialists to the front, so that with the abundant supply of quinine on hand, our soldiers are practically enjoying immunity from the dreaded disease.

Malaria Toll High

"Malaria is claiming 70 per cent of the patients of various epidemics on the fighting lines in the Southern Regions at present. Should this disease be stamped out, the Southern Regions would become as healthy a spot as our own home country, probably healthier. The climate is hot, but it is uncomfortable only when exposed to the direct sun. Once in the shade, cool breeze comes from all directions. Night time sees heavy squalls, bringing coolness so that two blankets are used while asleep. Owing to the enemy's intense counter offensives at present, it is hard to utilize this spot as a health region. Our officers and men are compelled to take shelter in the jungles or trenches to escape the enemy's counter attacks or bombings, resultantly increasing the number of patients.

"New Guinea is a limitless vast jungle. With no sun penetrating, it takes three days to dry a handkerchief. Mildew is omnipresent, so that this region is very unsanitary. Our task is to improve this condition. Our commanders on the spot are paying serious attention to this matter. To cite an instance, when no enemy warplanes are present, our soldiers come out into the sun, raise the floor of their living quarters, or enjoy sea bathing when near the seashore. Mosquito bite is most dreaded. When sleeping, mosquito nets or other devices to cover the hands and other parts of the body are used. Even on the first front lines, mosquito nets are being used. But during long marches such nets are often torn by rain or other causes. With no means of making repairs, our soldiers often get bitten.

Americans Suffering

"As a means of getting rid of this noxious insect, efforts are being made to dry out the damp places. When there is no enemy attack, our men are always engaged in making devices for fighting malaria. According to the statement of war prisoners recently captured, it has been ascertained that the enemy are seriously suffering from malaria. The regions which produce 97 per cent of the world's supply of quinine are now in our own hands. Malaria patients are fast increasing in the enemy camp. Mental and nervous diseases are prevalent among enemy soldiers. Fever is also rampant. This has been clarified not only by the statement of war prisoners but also from the various reports coming into our hands.

"Our men are comparatively immune from this disease. Their martial spirit is always high. I made a personal inspection of patients in hospitals, though the facilities do not warrant the use of the term hospital. The officers and men recovering their health in such medical establishments never express dissatisfaction and pledging their devotion to their country are gladly waiting for orders to rejoin the army at the foremost front as soon as they are sufficiently recovered. They are burning with the strong sentiments to fight the enemy till final victory."

Press Comments

Tuesday, August 17

ASAHI—U.S. Air Force in China; Declaration on Rome

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Anglo-U.S.-Soviet Triangle

U.S. Air Force in China

ASAHI—The United States air force in China has suffered a tremendous blow from the recent attacks of the Japanese Army Air Force, and the covering of the damage sustained is one of the urgent questions before the enemy.

Toward the end of July the Japanese Army Air Force in China carried out surprise raids on various bases of the United States air force and shot down 44 planes, constituting one-third of the existing strength and frustrating its plan of attacking Japan. Panic-striken by the loss the enemy are now frantically striving to replenish the air arm. Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stillwell, commander of the United States Army in China, and Brigadier-General Claire Chenault, commander of the United States Air Force in China, have proceeded to New Delhi to confer with Major-General George Stratmeyer, Chief-of-Staff of the United States Air Force, who had just arrived from America, presumably in regard to the reconstruction of the United States air arm in China.

The United States is feeling the sorest disappointment over the weakening of the Chungking regime. The United States Government which had consistently adhered to a policy of underestimating the effect of the new China policy adopted by Japan has come to find it impossible to ignore the grave political menace of that policy to the Chungking regime. In fact, the more intelligent Americans have come to admit that the Japanese position in the Chinese territory they occupy is steadily growing stronger, while the morale of the people under Chungking rule has markedly declined and Chiang Kai-shek's position has visibly weakened in the last few months. They are dreading the fact that Japan's new policy toward China might produce some results extremely serious for the anti-Axis camp. Thus the United States is considering some means of preventing Chungking from surrendering by bolstering its morale, as continuance for resistance by Chungking forms one of the two main strategic principles of the anti-Axis camp.

As a means of supporting Chungking, it is advocated that the American activities in the Pacific should be intensified so that the Japanese Air Forces would be divided over the vast area and that aid-Chiang transit should be boosted by wresting back the Burma Road. The immediate task for the enemy, however, is, of course, to increase the air force in China. The foremost base for an air attack on Japan is China. Several enemy planes came attacking Chishima but the iron defense in that area frustrated the enemy attempt and they fled after losing more than half their number. In China, too, the American air force is being blasted to bits whenever they show any tendency to agitate.

The enemy, however are not likely to abandon their plan of air-raiding Japan. We must be prepared and be on the alert that by strengthening their air force in China and supporting Chiang's resistance they are certain to deliver an air attack on Japan at the first opportunity.

Declaration on Rome

ASAHI—According to an announcement of the Italian Government through the Stefani News Agency, Rome has been declared an open

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Public Gloomy on Pacific Fighting—Glee Over Mediterranean War Dampened

Domei

LISBON, August 16.—Public opinion in America is reported to be adopting a very cautious attitude with regard to war operations against Japan as compared with the tendency six months ago. In contrast to this, optimism has sprung up over the situation on the Mediterranean front—so much so that the government authorities have been forced to resort to suppressive measures.

The following report was sent by the New York correspondent of the News Chronicle:

"Half a year ago, one out of every three Americans was of the opinion that the anti-Axis forces would annihilate the Japanese Forces by the end of the year. However, recent investigation of public opinion conducted at the Denver University reveals that at present only one out of 25 holds such optimistic views."

IN HEARTY WELCOME to the visiting inspection parties from Malai and Sumatra, now in Tokyo, War Vice-Minister Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga was host at a banquet given at the official residence of the War Minister yesterday evening.

New Enemy Convoy Smashed By Luftwaffe in S. Atlantic

Heavy Losses Dealt Anti-Axis Shipping--2 Cruisers Claimed

Domei

BERLIN, August 16.—Condor-type Focke-Wulf bombers of the German air force yesterday evening attacked an anti-Axis convoy consisting of 50 vessels plying southward in Atlantic waters 400 kilometers west of Lisbon and despite the fact that it was protected by one anti-aircraft cruiser, three destroyers and six other warships, sank three merchantships aggregating 25,000 tons and inflicted severe damages on two other vessels totaling 21,000 tons.

Moreover, two other ships aggregating 15,000 tons showed remarkable list following the attack. All planes returned safely.

Battered Ships at Gibraltar

Domei

LISBON, August 16.—A Fiji-type British cruiser and four heavily damaged anti-Axis transports entered the port of Gibraltar yesterday. Numerous bodies and wounded persons were landed from the cruiser, according to reports from La Linea.

U.S. Cruiser Claimed

Domei

BERLIN, August 16.—German submarine units made a daring attack on the United States fleet north of Sicily and sank one Brooklyn-type cruiser, 9,700 tons, which was protected by several destroyers, German military authorities announced today.

The Brooklyn-type cruiser was constructed in July, 1938, and carried 15 six-inch guns.

Italian's Sink Cruiser

Domei

ROME, August 16.—An Italian torpedo plane unit sank a British light cruiser yesterday morning when it attacked a British fleet off Cape Spartivento in the Calabrie sector, Italy, according to an official communique issued by the Italian High Command today.

Other Italian air units, developing a terrific aerial combat with anti-Axis air units over the Straits of Messina, shot down five Spitfires and three Curtisses.

Italian torpedo plane units operating in the Western Mediterranean attacked an anti-Axis convoy and sank two 12,000-ton merchant ships and blasted one middle-size vessel.

Meanwhile, formations of German bombers heavily damaged two anti-Axis 9,000-ton transports in Sicilian waters, while Italian air units furiously bombed the naval port of Bizerta. Three Italian planes were lost.

New Reich Air Strategy

The war results scored by German torpedo planes in an attack on an anti-Axis convoy in the Western Mediterranean, as announced by the Fuehrer's Headuarters yesterday, delighted the German nation in a double sense, according to special Berlin dispatch to the Asahi on August 16.

Firstly, this is a special announcement issued for the first time since the beginning of the summer season. Secondly, the German nation has

(Continued on Page 2)

Rumors of Military Revolt Are Denied By Uruguayan Minister as 'Nerve War'

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 16.—Rumor has recently been circulated that a military revolution has broken out in Uruguay and that troops are marching into Montevideo. The Uruguayan Government has mobilized police forces and stationed them at important points throughout the city, according to reports from Montevideo.

It is not yet known how such a rumor originated. Uruguayan newspapers reported that an unknown person called President Jose Amezaga on the telephone and told him such a rumor.

Interior Minister Hector Gerona issued the following statement in this connection:

"A nerve campaign has been opened against Uruguay. It is the policy of the Government to punish most severely any one spreading such wild rumors. No officers of the Uruguayan army has yet been arrested."

The latest report from Montevideo says that the city is enjoying complete order and peace.

THANKS CABLED NIPPON FORCES

Hsinking Convention On Asia Development Forwards Resolution

Domei

HSINKING, August 16.—The afternoon session of the Second Grand Convention of Japanese, Manchoukuoan and Chinese Organizations on the Development of Asia opened at 1:30 p.m. today.

Motion for the adoption and dispatch of a resolution of thanks to the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy was submitted by the Chinese representative of the East Asia Association and passed amid hearty applause of those present.

The various representatives from Japan, China and Manchoukuo then explained their activities in the respective countries.

The resolution of thanks was read by Lieutenant-General Mitsuji Miyake and steps were taken for its immediate dispatch. The resolution read as follows:

"In the two years that have elapsed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the men of the Imperial Japanese Navy and Army have planned strategically and fought bravely in the achievement of successive victories. They have occupied all strategic territories and smashed the enemy forces.

"In other words from the Aleutians in the north to Australia in the south, the Imperial Japanese Forces have displayed their wonderful feats in stupendous and far-reaching military operations that have no parallel in the annals of world warfare.

"Wherever the victorious Rising Sun Banner advances, be it in the icy cold of the north or the scorching heat of the south, the American-

(Continued on Page 2)

Hidaka Aids Raid Victims

Domei

ROME, August 16.—Japanese Ambassador Shinichiro Hidaka called on the Mayor of Rome today and donated 50,000 liras for the relief of the sufferers from the recent air raid.

ISOGAI PUSHING EDUCATION AIM

Hongkong Governor Stresses Value of Expanding Schools

Domei

HONGKONG, August 16.—The Governor of Hongkong, Lt.-General Rensuke Isogai, expressed his opinions on various problems in connection with the reconstruction of Hongkong in his press interview today. He particularly emphasized the immediate importance of education, and made the followings statements with regard to Honkong's educational plans.

"Reconstruction of Hongkong is now progressing in the right track. In keeping with the present situation trade is returning to normal and is beginning to show great activity. In comparison with this, educational resurrection seems to be somewhat retarded and in view of the situation the Government-General of Hongkong intends to give its full support to the reform and resurrection of education.

"First of all, plans are under consideration for increase in the number of elementary schools and later in vocational schools. The Toa Gakuin, opened in May of this year, is one of the schools coming under the school expansion plan and aims at training the middle class for activity in business and educational fields. It is also quite essential to provide facilities for training of men in industrial as well as agricultural fields.

"An agricultural training institute

(Continued on Page 2)

Britain Registering Youths

Domei

LISBON, August 16.—The British Board of Education issued a new ordinance to the various educational authorities throughout England ordering the registration of all youths from the age of 16 and up. The new registration order calls for renewal of registration monthly hereafter on the last Saturday of each month instead of at the end of six months' period as in the past. The first registration under the new ordinance is scheduled to take place on October 30.

Raid on Fabuba Nets 44 Planes

39 Enemy Downed In Combat--Five Smashed Aground

Scoring a decisive blow on enemy air strength in the Southwest Pacific, intrepid fliers of the Imperial Japanese Air Forces shot down 39 enemy planes in combat and destroyed another five on the ground during their two-day attack on Fabuba airfield, according to an Imperial Headquarters announcement at 11 a.m. today. Fabuba is located 70 kilometers west of Lae in New Guinea. The announcement follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, August 17, 11 a.m.—Our Air Units which attacked Fabuba airfield, 70 kilometers west of Lae, on August 15 and 16, shot down 39 enemy planes in aerial combats, of which seven planes were not ascertained.

They also launched an attack on the ground in which five other enemy planes were blasted and set ablaze.

Four planes on our side have not yet returned.

Enemy Try to Hush Churchill Slip, European War to End This Year

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 16.—Considerable repercussions were felt in the anti-Axis camp as L'Action Catholique, an influential Quebec journal, today, disclosed that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill had declared that the current European War will come to an end within the coming six months, in his address in French delivered last week before the Quebec Province congress it is reported from Quebec.

The report has been published also by Le Canada, a Montreal newspaper. The British delegation now staying in Canada, confounded, announced a denial to the alleged slip of the tongue made by Churchill, declaring:

"Rumor has it that Prime Minister Churchill has declared that the war will be brought to a close by Christmas but it is utterly groundless. We desire that the denial of the alleged proclamation of the Prime Minister be published at the earliest date possible."

FOES THWARTED IN NORTH SICILY

Axis Counter-Drive Claimed Successful--Canadians Hard Hit

Domei

BERLIN, August 16.—Latest developments in the Sicilian campaign were reported by German authorities today as follows:

"United States forces in the northern section of Sicily attacked the German position but German troops fiercely counter-attacked forcing the enemy to retreat leaving numerous wounded. In this engagement, German forces took a large number of enemy soldiers as prisoners.

"United States forces in the central mountain region are unable to use tanks because of topographical difficulties, and they are mainly attacking axis positions with artillery fire. But receiving heavy damages the First Canadian Infantry Division which formed a part of the United States forces there retreated from the first line several days ago.

"According to a Canadian war prisoner, the First Canadian Infantry Division lost 60 to 70 per cent of its total strength in the battle south of Mt. Nebrodi.

"In the waters south of Messina Strait, Axis artillery forces attacked and sank a British gunboat, and Italian speed boats sank one enemy cruiser off Calabrie, Italy."

Straits Still Held

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 16.—The Straits of Messina still remain under Axis control though enemy planes are all out to cut this vital commissary line connecting Sicily with the Italian mainland, according to Karl Pragner, DNB war correspondent.

This channel is strongly defended by many A-A batteries acting in concert with Italian and German fighter planes, reports the DNB correspondent. These batteries have shot down 17 enemy planes, mostly bombers, during the last several days. Four other aircraft were also seen plunging into the sea after receiving direct hits.

Thus, maritime transportation though the Straits, about three kilometers wide, is functioning without interruption, as enemy attempts to obstruct this supply artery have failed.

Many anti-Axis planes have dropped bombs against large-sized transports. These planes, however, have suffered severe damages at the hand of the Axis forces.

In view of the losses so far sustained, the enemy have started

(Continued on Page 2)

Enemy Raid Paris

Domei

BERLIN, August 16.—Anti-Axis bomber plane units raided Paris for ten minutes from 10:50 a.m. this morning, and also bombed Seine and Oise provinces. The Paris raid was concentrated on residential quarters in the suburbs, and caused 75 deaths and 60 wounded.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 16.—Mosquito type bomber planes units of the British Air Forces bombed Berlin last night, the British Air Ministry announced today, according to reports from London.

HULL AND EDEN TO SEE STALIN

Journey to Moscow Reported Decided At Hyde Park Talk

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 16.—United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will visit Moscow after the conclusion of the Quebec conference, it was decided as the result of the two days' conference at Hyde Park, New York, between President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill, according to the reports of the Daily Herald.

War Strategy Discussed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 16.—British Chief-of-General-Staff General Sir Alan Francis Brooke, Chief-of-Naval-Staff Admiral Alfred Dudley P. R. Pound and Commander-in-Chief of the R.A.F. Charles Portal today conferred with American representatives of land, sea and air forces on general strategy, according to information from Quebec.

A joint military conference of Britain, the United States and Canada was also held simultaneously with the said meeting.

In this connection, Reuter reports today from Quebec that though the subjects taken up at the parley are being kept a strict secret, it is safe to conjecture that plans of counter-offensive operations in Europe and intensification of bombings on German mainland were the main themes of deliberation.

Moreover, Reuter states, the question of a second front is also under discussion. However, the United States, British and Canadian Governments are inclined to the idea that for the time being the offensives should be concentrated on Italy and the German mainland and that attacks on West Europe be made afterward.

In the meantime, a UP report from Washington states that according to the authorities, British and American military leaders have worked out an entirely new strategic plan in their parley at Quebec and will submit them to Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt. These authorities are quoted to have declared that the basic strategy of Germany-first and Japan-second principle will see no change.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt returned to Washington today after his conference with Prime Minister Churchill at Hyde Park. Roosevelt had lunch with Secretary of the State Cordell Hull and also conferred with Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox. He is expected to leave Washington for Quebec during this week to resume conference with Prime Minister Churchill.

Will Replace Bomber Planes

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 15.—Liberator type four-engined heavy bomber planes bombed the oilfields at Balik Papan, flying 2,400 miles, the Anti-Axis Headquarters announced.

It was also announced that the Anti-Axis Headquarters have decided to substitute "flying-fortresses" with Liberator type bombers in the Pacific, because of the longer cruising area and greater bomb loading capacity of the latter type.

Reopening Burma Route Is Goal, Says Stilwell

Domei

CANTON, August 16.—General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the American force in China, who is now visiting India, recently made an encouragement speech before Chungking forces stationed in India hinting at an offensive against Burma.

"Our goal," General Stilwell is reported to have said, "is to reopen the Burma Road, vital line for Chungking. Chungking's expectation toward this objective is more eager than ours. Though once beaten in the past, we are now in possession of sufficient strength to compete with our enemy. We must act and act quickly."

Roosevelt Still Leads In White House Race

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 16.—The recent polls by the American Institute of Public Opinion to gauge the popularity of Democratic candidates for the next Presidential election gave an average of 83 per cent to Franklin D. Roosevelt, in the five largest States, according to reports from New York.

The percentages of the Gallup polls cast for Roosevelt in the five largest States are as follows:

New York, 83 per cent; Pennsylvania, 91; Illinois, 87; Ohio, 91; California, 86.

Vice-President Henry Wallace had an average of 45 per cent, and James Byrnes, Chairman of War Mobilization Board, 15 per cent.

Escobar for U.S. Envoy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 16.—Dr. Adrian Escobar, Argentine Ambassador to Brazil, is slated to be appointed Argentine Ambassador to Washington, according to reports from Rio de Janeiro. The present Argentine Ambassador to the United States, Felipe A. Espil, is scheduled to leave for home shortly, according to reports from Washington.

U.S. Lacking Oil Tankers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 15.—The United States Government is now reconstructing Liberty type cargo ships into oil tankers with capacity of carrying 65,000 gallons of oil, because of the tanker shortage, according to reports from Washington.

It is also reported that in the past seven months, the United States launched 82 oil tankers.

419 British Bombers Lost

Domei

LISBON, August 16.—The British Air Ministry today announced that during July the Royal Air Force carried out 82 bombing raids and lost 419 bombers, London reports.

JAPAN-THAI TIES NOTED AS SOLID

Reciprocal Calls Play Vital Role in Drawing Two States Together

By PHROT PHUTTHINAN
Tokyo Correspondent for the Bangkok Chronicle, Nikorn and the Suphab Satri

Following up the visit to Japan of Phairot Jaiyanama, Director-General of the Thai Publicity Bureau, and President Prichanusat Panyarachun of the Press Association, we greeted here His Excellency Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, our Foreign Minister.

I once again congratulate the ever-tightening ties of friendship binding my country and Japan as proved by the recent calls of Japan's Prime Minister, General Hideki Tojo and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki in Thailand and the reciprocal visits of Director-General Phairot of the Thai Publicity Bureau and President Prichanusat of the Press Association and the present call in this country of Foreign Minister Wichit.

Moreover, we expect a Thai military mission in Japan within this month. It goes without my pointing out that these exchange of reciprocal visits of distinguished leaders of Thailand and Japan is in itself symbolic of the development of East Asia and the close relationship between the two countries.

The attitude and policy of Japan toward Thailand is to cooperate to the fullest extent for the enhancement of her national prosperity. In response to this, Thailand is extending her whole-hearted cooperation to Japan strategically, economically and in other fields, marching onward for the prosecution of the common war and the common aim despite all hardships and privations.

It is a matter for congratulation that the combination of the two countries is ever increasing in solidarity and intimacy. The Thai people have thoroughly understood the attitude and policy of Nippon toward their country. The very acts of Japan prove to be a more patent testimony than any words or any clause of treaties.

Foreign Minister Wichit, in his interview with me in Tokyo, declared that he had seen with his own eyes the cooperation and friendly relations between Thailand and Japan. He said he had increased confidence in Japan's friendship and goodwill toward our country and also was assured of Japan's victory in the current war and naturally Thailand's.

It goes without my pointing out that the relationship between Thailand and Japan is comparable with that between brothers. These two countries share the mission of creating a new history for a happy and prosperous East Asia through utmost efforts to establish a new order and a Co-Prosperity Sphere.

I am confident that the ever-increasing friendship between this country and ours as proved by the reciprocal visits of leaders of the both nations will blast any maneuvers and fabrications of the enemy to alienate Thailand and Japan.

Thanks Cabled Nippon Forces

(Continued From Page 1)

British forces have succumbed easily and feebly. The great task of reconstruction of Asia is now progressing steadily and surely. Asia is without doubt a united body.

"The time has now arrived for the realization of the great ideal of development of Asia under the united efforts of all the peoples of Asia with the ousting of the despotic rule of the crafty Americans and British.

"The response of the Japanese, Manchoukuoan and Chinese Organizations on the Development of Asia to the valorous deeds of the men of the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy will be manifested in the united efforts of enhancing military strength and for the resurrection of Asia.

"The Second Convention of the Japanese, Manchoukuoan and Chinese Organizations on the Development of Asia has been convened in order to come into closer contact with the great achievements of the Imperial Japanese Forces and to completely exterminate American-British influence from Asia. Our pledge is to surmount all difficulties for the establishment of an Asia for Asiatics.

"We, hereby, unanimously resolve to offer our prayers to the spirits of the heroes that have fallen in the battlefields consecrated to the construction of Greater East Asia. At the same time we extol from the bottom of our hearts the wonderful achievements of the men of the Imperial Japanese Forces and pray for their brave efforts in the future."

Italo-Swiss Connections Cut

Domei

ZURICH, August 16.—Telephone and telegraphic connections between Italy and Switzerland were suddenly suspended without previous notice early this morning, according to the Swiss Telegraph Company.

FAMINES IN INDIA

By H. RAMIAH

Reports of a serious famine, spreading over India, appear in the press. As it is the normal condition in India under British rule, of millions of people having only one meal a day even during non-famine and peace times, it is necessary to mention what calamities and privations Indians might be suffering from, since there is a declared famine in the country.

The readers must note the word "declared," as famines visit India quite often, which the British ordinarily never declare. I am giving here an instance of 1921 for the reader's enlightenment, wherein no less a man than Mahatma Gandhi himself was a witness.

Referring to his visit to Puri, Orissa Province, he said: "During my visit to Puri in 1921 I saw many things that I shall not easily forget. But among them all there were two that I shall always remember. One of them haunts me day and night."

Continuing, Gandhi says, ". . . . I was then taken to the shadow of the hoary temple of Jagannath where were arranged in rows the famine-stricken people who were living within 12 miles of Puri. Some of them no doubt owed their lives to the charity of the Gujaratis and the loving services of Amritlal Thakkar who supplied them with the rice he bought with the money supplied by the Gujaratis.

"Life was ebbing away in them. They were living pictures of despair. You could count every rib. You could see every artery. There was no flesh, no muscle. Parched, crumpled skin and bone was all you could see. They had no interest in anything save the handful of rice they got."

Money, Not Food Lack

Yet, that was not a declared famine. Why so?

The answer can be found when one understands the characteristics of an Indian famine. Indian famines are usually money-famines and not food-famines. If such famines as stated above by Gandhi should be declared by the Government as "famines", and with such frequency as they appear in India, the Government would not be able to openly account for them, and if they did the world would not believe them.

Therefore, most of the Indian famines are suppressed, and only under convenient circumstances and when they are not so serious as to cause doubt as to their truth, does the Government declare them.

If England, which produces food sufficient for its population only for 90 days in a year, has never been found suffering from a famine, and on the other hand has been able to feed even dogs and pigs plentifully, how is it that India, which is an agricultural country and possesses half of the world's livestock, is often visited by famines?

If the question of population pressure is taken up, it is less than those of many other countries. Whereas Britain's population is about 600 per square mile, India's population is about 200 per square mile. Regarding birth rate, although India's rate is high, its death rate is abnormally high, so that they keep pace with each other.

If statistics on food production of India are taken, it becomes clear that it is enough for its population, because while India imports about 1,500,000 tons of rice together from Burma, Indo-China and Thailand annually, India also exports more than 500,000 tons of wheat along with other corns to European countries. This does not include several varieties of maize, millet, oilseeds and pulses which are exported to outside countries and which could remain within the country for its own consumption.

Critical Examination Vital

Also, livestock meat is not included, as a lot of eatable meat is wasted in India owing to the vegetarianism of the people. Under the circumstances, it needs the critical examination of outsiders to understand the causes of Indian famines.

We may divide the causes of Indian famines into two categories, natural and unnatural. The former are obviously due to exesses of rain since cultivation in the provinces of Madras, Bombay, part of the United Provinces, and central India depend upon monsoons. Also, there are floods as in Bihar and Orissa and parts of Bengal, which cause destruction of crops.

Locusts, which come once in a decade, but which destroy everything green for many miles, and frosts and pests are natural causes for the destruction of crops. But India, being a vast country, there is always a balancing phenomenon so that destruction in one part will have brought about prosperity in some other part.

It is very rare that there has been a simultaneous crop failure all over India. Even if that is taken into account, should be a sufficient store of food to overcome a year's failure, provided there is a planned scheme for such a contingency.

There have been many noted famines in India under British rule, but yet the Government has never attempted to study the question seriously. It has been popularly said in India that the British with their railways brought famine into the country. Though it may seem strange, it is not untrue.

Troops Monopolize Railways

Railways in India are mainly intended for the export of surplus products—not by any means economic surplus—to Britain, and also for the spread of British goods in the country. Moreover, the railways are used for the transportation of troops betwen ports and military garrisons, the chief evidence of which is seen in the longest railway line in India, namely, the North West Railway. This line is a liability to the Railway Department and is still being maintained for the transportation of troops.

I shall herewith quote some famines which are noted for their severity and which even failed to rouse the British authorities to make efforts to rectify the conditions.

The Orissa famine of 1866-67 is painful to remember for it claimed more than 1,000,000 people. Since this tremendous volume of death was caused in one province, alone, of a total population of about 9,000 000, one can imagine its severity.

The negligence of the administration was so great that the British were forced to appoint a committee to investigate the acts of the officials. The committee, however, only helped to whitewash the whole affair.

Then, there was the Madras famine of 1866, followed by the Western Indian famine of 1868-70 which caused 1,000,000 people out of a population of 1,500,000 to immigrate from Mewar to other provinces in India.

The famines of 1873-74 of Bihar and the South Indian famine of 1876-77 were remarkable as they affected the provinces of Bombay, Madras, Mysore and Hyderabad, and later the Punjab also, thus involving nearly one-third of India's population.

(To Be Continued)

Luftwaffe Smashes New Enemy Convoy

(Continued from Page 1)

gained the impression that in the fight against the enemy, which has a strong naval force, the German forces have developed a new method of using torpedo planes.

Swarms of German torpedo planes made several attacks on a strong enemy convoy which passed the Straits of Gibraltar on August 14. The convoy, consisting of 70 vessels, was escorted by warships.

With the attack of the Luftwaffe, the enemy convoy took a zigzag course, thereby avoiding air torpedoes. Formations of Reich torpedo planes, swooping down upon the convoy one after another, gave an obstinate chase to it as far as Albrai Island, Spanish territory 200 kilometers east of Gibraltar. In this air raid, the Luftwaffe scored direct hits on 32 enemy vessels, of which 12 were certainly sunk.

By this time night had already fallen, and it was impossible to survey the war results accurately. As a result of a scouting flight the next day, however, the Luftwaffe found the remains of the disabled British merchant ships still drifting on the sea. The surface of the sea was glittering with oil.

Torpedo Plane Attack Studied

In an attack on a convoy, the foregoing results deserve special mention. And the case is all the more noteworthy because this is an initial collective attack by torpedo planes which the Luftwaffe has secretly studied as "air submarines."

Germany was behind other Powers in the study of torpedo planes. When its battleship Bismarck was given fatal damage by British torpedo planes at the outset of the war, and especially stimulated by the activities of Japanese naval torpedo planes in Hawaii and off Malai, Germany began the study of these arms in earnest. Hitherto the Luftwaffe employed these arms only for trial in attacking enemy vessels in Sicilian waters.

A German torpedo plane, carrying two torpedoes, is specially designed. These planes must draw very close to their prospective victims for the release of the torpedoes, so that pilots are daring young men specially chosen for the purpose. This characterises German torpedo plane units.

At any rate, for the German forces fighting hard battles on various fronts this summer—a season which has hitherto been advantageous to the German forces—these war results gained by the torpedo planes are certainly encouraging.

Even if the Anglo-American camp places the Mediterranean under its complete control, the Mediterranean routes will continue to be menaced, so long as Reich torpedo planes are active.

The enemy will surely devise some measure to cope with the new German tactics. On the other hand, Germany will push its studies on the use of torpedo planes by taking advantage of the present war results.

SPAIN WILL NOT RESTORE RULER

State Is Not Likely To Readopt Monarchy As Anti-Axis Desires

Contrary to the propaganda spread by Britain and America that monarchy might be restored in Spain, immediately following the recent political change in Italy, subsequent moves on the Iberian Peninsula indicate little tendency toward such a step, according to a Lisbon dispatch to the Mainichi.

Various complicated administrative and diplomatic problems are considered responsible for the non-materialization of the restoration, which is basically approved by respective influences in Spain, the monarchists, army, Catholic and even by Chief of State General Francisco Franco himself.

One of the reasons is that the relations between the Falangist Party and the army, Catholics and monarchists are not friendly. In fact, there is a lurking movement to overthrow the Falangist Party by taking advantage of the possible restoration. Unless this question is solved, therefore the restoration will cause grave turmoil in the country.

Another reason is that the restoration, seen from a diplomatic angle, would endanger Spain's international position under the current delicate situation, inasmuch as the successor to the Throne, Don Juan, is generally considered pro-British and his mother, the former Queen, is of British extraction and, consequently, the restoration would be regarded by other Powers as a pro-British move.

Under such circumstances, general observations are that the restoration will not be realized during the current war. Italy's political change, moreover, has rendered the restoration move all the more difficult, for the present crucial situation in Europe is obviously least favorable to an internal political change in any country.

Meanwhile, information from Spain indicates that even the monarchists have become more prudent in their assertion since the Cabinet change in Italy and that influential Government leaders have proclaimed that the restoration will not be realized in the near future.

It is true, however, that Britain is attempting to overthrow not only the Falangist Party but also General Franco and to establish a pro-British government under a monarchy.

Isogai Pushing Education Aim

(Continued from Page 1)

was recently established and our plans are to expand and perfect this into a regular agricultural school. It is our intention to realize the establishment of a technical and a agricultural school within this year.

"The re-opening of the Hongkong University is also under consideration. Although this university existed under the British rule, the standards of the school were such that it only existed nominally, the only department worthy of note being the medical branch. When the university re-opens, we shall start out with the medical department and expand in the sequence of engineering and liberal arts.

"It is not yet decided when the university will open, but we consider it most important from the administrative standpoint that the children of Hongkong inhabitants be given adequate educational facilities. Also, it is my intention to extend these educational facilities to the native inhabitants in districts neighboring Hongkong. I am also considering the pushing of educational plaffs to the point where the peoples of the neighboring Co-Prosperity countries may come to receive their education in Hongkong."

193 Soviet Tanks Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, August 16.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today that on the Eastern Front, German forces destroyed 193 Soviet tanks yesterday.

During July, German forces shot down 3,416 Soviet military planes on the Eastern Front, according to German military authorities. This is believed to be the highest monthly result since the beginning of the German-Soviet War. The total Soviet planes downed since the beginning of January, 1943 is 9,464, and the total since the beginning of the war is 43,642.

Brazil to Send Troops

Domei

LISBON, August 16.—Brazil will dispatch 250,000 troops to Europe by the end of this year, according to the August 11 issue of the Times, London. Majority of the strength will be stationed in North Africa as garrisons; practically no troops will be given front line assignment.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

city. The declaration still remains unilateral, but the fact that Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio has taken this step is a matter worthy of attention.

The reason for the declaration is that Rome as the holyland of Catholicism belongs to all the Catholics of the world. Vatican City is in Rome. Rome also is a common heritage of world civilization, containing as it does numerous priceless historic and artistic monuments. The high cultural value of Rome is recognized by the world except some vandalistic Americans and Britishers, but the main point lies elsewhere.

The question is how the Anglo-Saxons are to respond to the Italian Government's action. It should not be lost sight of that the question is not so much that of international law or the Paris precedent of June 13, 1940 as that of political considerations. It must be remembered that most of the Anglo-Americans are not Catholics but Calvinists. They do not feel it so much even if they are told that Rome is the holyland of the Catholics.

In the second place, Rome has been the political capital of the King of Italy since 1870. Consequently, before the United States and Britain will accept the open city declaration of the Italian Government they are likely to dictate impossible terms to Italy purely from political considerations without any regard to religion, humanity or purely strategic considerations.

It is quite clear that Rome has not the military importance of Paris before the armistice or the munition plant area on the Seine, but the wolves in human disguise will perhaps say that the San Angelo castle on the Tiber is a fortress. It is safer to suppose that the crafty Anglo-American aim appropos of the demilitarization of Rome is far greater than what they will actually state.

As we have already said a few days back in regard to the attack of American planes on Chishima, it is useless to condemn the inhuman barbarism of the enemy. It is because they are beasts in human clothing that we are now having this big war on our hands and we are facing a situation in which we must devour them or be devoured by them. We must win and we must not stint any sacrifice for the sake of winning. Our determination in this respect is unshaken and unshakable.

Anglo-U.S.-Soviet Triangle

TOKYO SHIMBUN—It was a bombshell that the Soviets flung at the United States and Britain when they announced that the Soviet Union had not been invited to the Roosevelt-Churchill conversations.

The Quebec conference was the sixth of a series of similar conversations. At first there were preludes and accompaniments and very gay music, but as the conferences were held one after another, they became more and more secretive and sober. It was while they were putting their finishing touches to the camouflage for the Quebec conference when the Soviet Government made its astounding revelation. That public opinion in the United States and Britain should have turned at once in that direction may have been convenient for the Roosevelt-Churchill policy of secrecy but it must be admitted that the Soviet statement poured cold water on them, nay, a bombshell.

The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union are forming a common front of a sort in order to overthrow Germany but the front is triangular in shape. There can be no question that the Soviet Union has at all times been at the apex of the triangle. It is only natural for the Soviets to desire that this triangle should be flattened out into a straight line and if possible that it should be formed into a circle around Germany. Premier Josef Stalin's demand for a second front is a straight-forward expression of this desire.

The intention of the United States and Britain, however, has been to point the apex of the triangle at their enemies so as to protect themselves behind it. The Soviet Union has concentrated its attention on the war with Germany and Germany has exerted its main energies on the war with the Soviet Union. The United States and Britain have taken advantage of their preoccupation to commit petty pilferages. If they are to comply with the Soviet demand, they must be prepared to make huge sacrifices and adopt a policy of living or dying with the Soviet Union.

But they are far too selfish and cunning for that. Their intention is to obtain the maximum results at the least sacrifices to themselves. They were overjoyed over the Italian political change because they saw in this an easy avenue for complying with the Soviet demand at least in outward form. Having realized, however, that it did not work, they called the Quebec conference presumably to discuss another way out.

While the Soviet Union is devoting its total strength for its very national existence, the United States and Britain are counting their coins to see how much it would cost to aid the Soviets. Such is the source of the bitterest complaint of the Soviets against the two. Unless they alter this attitude entirely, the Soviet dissatisfaction will never be allayed. The cunning Anglo-American calculation to move on small scales but to demand to the maximum will not apply to the Soviet case.

British Press Opposes Italy's Declaration On 'Open City' as Being Favorable to Axis

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 16.—The British press today expressed all-out opposition to the recognition of demilitarization of Rome as proclaimed by the Italian Government, London reports.

The journals asserted that if the anti-Axis camp acknowledges the neutralization of the holy city, the action will only enable Italy to "gain time" and will establish a precedent disadvantageous to the anti-Axis Powers.

The Times;

"Italy's proclamation of Rome as an open city, is to 'gain time' by warding off the pressing anti-Axis offensive. Anti-Axis headquarters must retain perfect freedom of action until complete disarmament of Rome is realized."

The Daily Herald;

"The acceptance or otherwise of the Italian Government declaration cannot be decided upon merely by the United States and Britain. Recognition of the demilitarization of Rome would establish a precedent favorable to the Axis."

The Yorkshire Post;

"The recognition of Rome as an open city will allow the Italian Government to conduct new maneuvers to 'gain time' favorable to German operations."

MILAN SUFFERS IN TERROR RAID

Fires Break in City; Milan Cathedral Is Reduced to Ruins

Domei

ROME, August 16.—Anti-Axis air forces again bombed Milan last night the Italian High Command announced today. The air raid was on a greater scale and intensity than previous ones.

Bombs burst with terrific detonations and flames leaped for more than 1,000 feet into the skies. The fearful conflagration that enveloped the city had not subsided by this morning.

Several bombs fell close to the Royal Palace and a sculptural museum within the precincts was heavily damaged. Also, the district south of the Milan Cathedral has now been transformed into complete ruins, with a large number of historical structures demolished.

Aside from heavy damages to various structures, the inhabitants of the city have also suffered greatly. Deprived of their homes by the blind bombing of the anti-Axis forces, several hundreds are seeking refuge in the outskirts of the city or in other places.

Residential Areas Suffer

Domei

ZURICH, August 16.—Libera Stampa, an Italian language paper published in Lugano, Switzerland, makes the following report in connection with the anti-Axis bombing of Milan.

"Ninety per cent of the residential districts in Milan has been demolished by anti-Axis air raids. The Milan Cathedral has fortunately escaped damage, but innumerable large and small historical structures have been destroyed by indiscriminate bombing. Textile factories scattered throughout the city have also suffered heavily.

"The city is thronged with people who are trying to reach Roverets Station, eight miles away, so that they may board the train for Como."

Foes Thwarted In North Sicily

(Continued from Page 1)

using light planes, notably fighters, but these are being driven back before they reach their objectives.

According to German information available here, the United States Seventh Army under the command of Lieutenant-General George S. Patton Jr. operating in the northern part of Sicily attempted to advance eastward along the coast toward Messina but was driven back on Sunday afternoon by the Italo-German forces.

The Axis forces also dealt severe blows to enemy troops in the central sector. German and Italian fighter planes shot down 11 enemy aircraft while the A-A batteries around the Messina Straits downed nine large-sized enemy bombers.

In the meantime, a BBC broadcast on Sunday evening stated that having cut off their contact with the anti-Axis forces, the German troops in Sicily had completed their eastward withdrawal. The American forces are fast pressing toward Messina, the broadcast declared.

British information admits, however, that due to the mines laid by the retreating Germans and the destruction of all military establishments, the anti-Axis drive has been rendered very difficult.

Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 362, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5959, 7008.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.
Karuizawa, Next to Post Office Tel. Karuizawa 146.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

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Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer .... SHOICHI KAWAMURA